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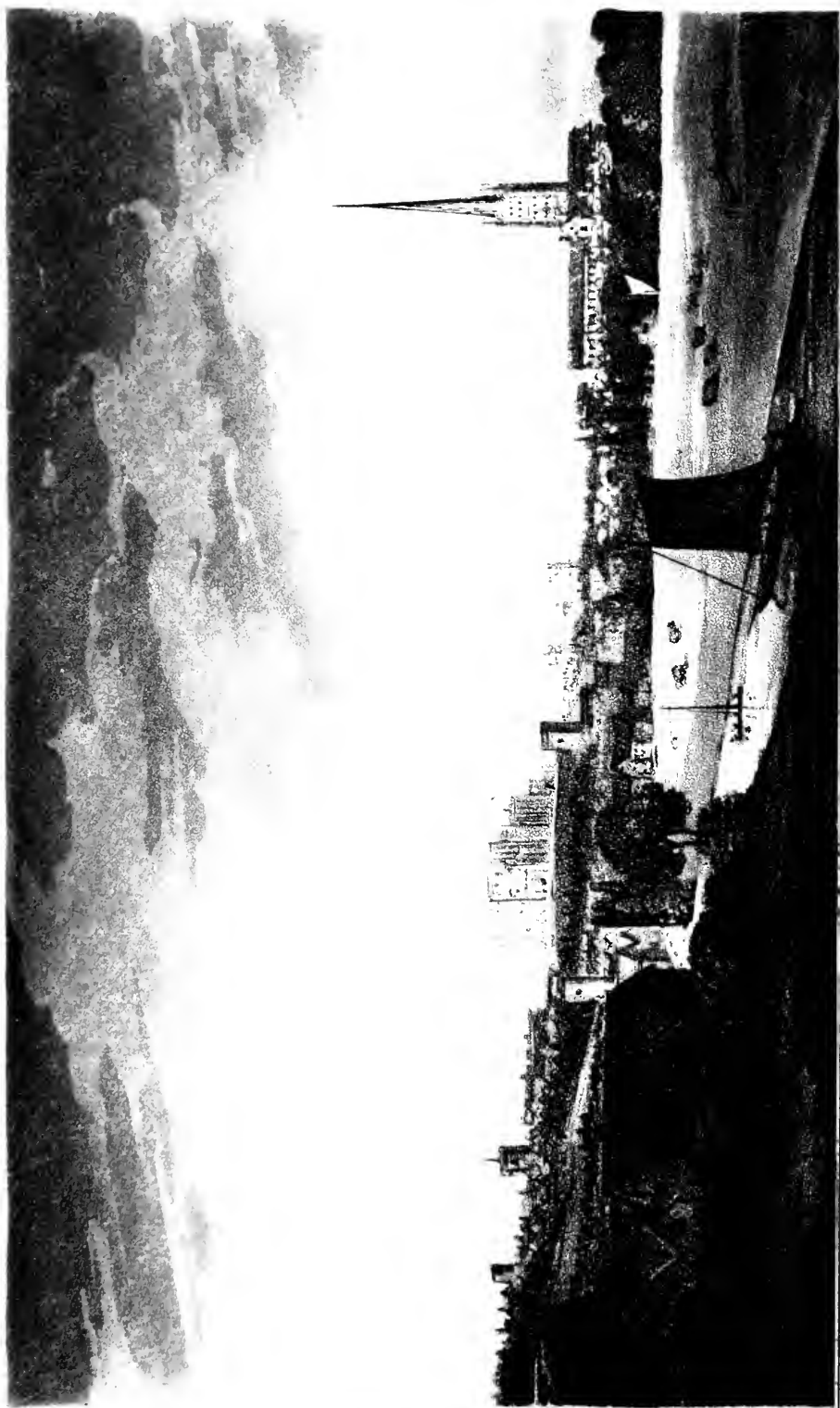
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THE
HISTORY
OF
NORWICH,
FROM THE
Earliest Records
TO
THE PRESENT TIME.

BY P. BROWNE.


Norwich;

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THE HISTORY

OF

Norwich.

1267393

CHAP. I.

Origin of the City, and Chronology of Remarkable Events from its first Foundation to the Reformation.

ANNO DOM. 46.

CLAUDIUS CÆSAR, the Roman Emperor, in the 4th. year of his reign, invaded this part of the island of Great Britain, then inhabited by the potent nation, called the Iceni—the aborigines of the country. This people submitted to the Romans, and sought an alliance with them, which being accepted by Claudius, he departed, leaving Ostorius his proprætor, or lieutenant, to govern and keep in subjection to the Roman yoke his new allies. In order to the fulfilling of this trust, Ostorius took occasion to disarm those inhabitants of whom he was suspicious; these people being bred to arms, and naturally brave, did not easily submit to such imperious treatment, but immediately rose against the Roman governor. They were not able, however, to contend with the Roman legions, who, for military skill and discipline, then surpassed all

the nations in the world, but were quietly subdued, and from this time lost their original liberty, which they never recovered, but remained slaves to the Roman power 400 years, and afterwards fell successively under the dominion of the Saxons, Danes, and Normans, with whom they at length became so much intermixed, that all traces of the original inhabitants were, after a few centuries, entirely lost.

During the period the Romans were in possession of this island, there is no mention made in history of any town where Norwich now stands, nor does the name occur in any Roman historian, although the *Venta Icenorum* is very often mentioned, and from which it is very probable the river *Wensum* derived its name. This city is by some authors supposed to have been situated where *Castor* now stands, and where there are still the vestiges of the Roman camp, while others have contended that *North Elmham* was the city distinguished by that name. Which ever of these it might have been, must still remain a doubt, nor is it of any consequence towards ascertaining the original of this city, which, at the period alluded to, does not appear to have contained a single building. The low grounds lying between the hills on the East side, and the *Castle Hill* and other eminences on the West, were entirely covered with water, which gradually retreating, in length of time this arm of the sea was reduced to the river, which shaped the same course in which it at present appears. The hill, on which the castle stands, has by some been supposed a natural, by others an artificial promontory; but in all probability it partakes of the nature of both, and the situation being very eligible for fixing a fortification, it might be greatly improved by throwing up the earth taken out of the

ditch, in order to raise it to such an eminence as to take command both of the land and water, contiguous to which it was then so conveniently situated.

400. The Romans finally abandoned this island; their camp at Castor was of course deserted; the place itself fell into decay; and the inhabitants, by degrees, removed and fixed themselves here, for the convenience of carrying on their profession of fishing. The first appearance of a town arose by the water-side, probably where Ber-street is now situated.

The defenceless inhabitants of this country were no sooner forsaken by the Romans, than they fell under the dominion of the Saxons, who, about this period, made themselves masters of the island, to the eastern part of which they gave the name of the East Angles, which included Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire; the seat of the sovereignty was fixed here, and the monarchs were denominated Kings of the East Angles. 446 is considered as the date of the foundation of Norwich, which name it obtained from the Saxon word *norwic*, a winding river; to the North of which the castle and a few other buildings were then or soon after erected, out of which the name was compounded, and which it to this day retains.

575. UFFA, the first king of the East Angles, built the castle, and made it the place of his residence. In his reign the town increased in buildings, (probably to the North-west of Ber-street) and also in population.

642. ANNA, king of the East Angles, kept his court in the royal palace of Norwich castle, which he greatly improved.

After this the castle was often won and lost in the Danish wars, of which few records remaining, there

is no account of Norwich extant for a period of more than 200 years, during which time the Christian religion was first planted in the East Angles by St. Felix, a Burgundian, brought over by king Sigebert from France; in which time it is probable some churches, or other places of divine worship were first erected here, and particular limits assigned to them, as it is generally agreed that it was about this time that parishes began to be denominated after religious buildings.

872. ALFRED THE GREAT wholly subdued the Danes. He greatly improved the fortifications of the castle, which, being before of earth, he rebuilt with brick, after the Danish manner, and bestowed it upon Gutrum, the Danish king, whom he had subdued, under a condition that he should not join the Danes upon another invasion. This condition Gutrum broke, whereupon Alfred dispossessed him of Norwich castle and the sovereignty.

901. EDWARD, the Elder, succeeded Alfred, and permitted Erioke, king of the Danes, to hold these provinces till he rebelled, and then was overthrown in battle and killed by king Edward, who resumed the sovereignty here.

912. ATHELSTANE, his Son, totally subdued the Danes, and brought the whole of the Southern part of England to an entire monarchy in the year 925. He is supposed to have kept his court here, the country enjoyed a peace, and this town is said to have flourished much.

941. EDMUND. In the reign of this king the town increased in wealth and extent: probably several new parishes were formed and churches built.

952. ELDRED is said to have made Norwich a borough, and caused it to be governed by a serjeant; he was not, however, chosen by the inhabitants, but was merely an officer appointed by the king, to keep his courts and collect his revenues.

981. **ETHELDRED**, in whose reign the Danes again invaded England, and having razed Exeter to the ground, they came, under the command of Swaine, (in 1003) their king, to Norwich, with their whole fleet, and burnt and destroyed the town, so that from this period begins the history of the present city; no part of the ancient town escaping the general conflagration.

1004. The Danes being afterwards repulsed by king Etheldred, returned to their ships, leaving Norwich quite desolate, which continued so for six years, (1010) when they returned and settled here. By them the city was rebuilt, and re-peopled, and was, most probably, begun on the scite of the old town, which was destroyed.

1011. Swaine becoming king, rebuilt the fortifications of the castle, and assigned the command of them, as well as of all Norfolk, to Turkil or Turketel, a Danish nobleman, who held it under Swaine, during the life of that usurper.

1014. **CANUTE**, his Son, was made king after his decease, by the Danish army; but the English recalled Etheldred from Normandy, whither he had fled upon the usurpation of Swaine; on his return he drove Canute out of his dominions, who returned into Denmark and reinforced his army.—Turkil still remained governor here, under king Etheldred, but was not deserving of that trust, for in 1016 he sailed with a fleet of nine ships to Denmark, and persuaded Canute to return; which he did, accompanied by his brother Harold, then king of Denmark, with a navy of 160 ships. Turkil was made commander against the English, whom he quickly subdued. Etheldred dying about the same time, the crown descended to

EDMUND, surnamed Ironsides, who had a long conflict and many battles with Canute, none of

which proving decisive, it was agreed by both the contending parties, that it should (according to the custom of that age) be decided by single combat, which accordingly took place, and Canute was so far disabled as to submit to a compromise, to which Edmund also agreed, which was to divide the country between them, leaving to Edmund the kingdom of the East Angles, which, however, he did not long enjoy, being in the same year treacherously murdered by Earl Eadric, after a reign of only seven months.

1017. Canute became sole monarch of all England, and constituted the before-mentioned Turkil governor of the castle of Norwich, with the newly-rebuilt town, and all the country surrounding, that is to say, the county of Norfolk, the boundary of which was probably ascertained by him as it remains to this day. Upon this account he has been denominated the first lord lieutenant of the county, constable of the castle, and magistrate of the city, under the title of Earl of Norwich. In this reign, (1018) it is with great probability supposed the present castle was built by Turkil, who joining Eric, earl of Northumberland, in rebellion, (1021) the king banished them both, and took the government of Norfolk into his own hands.

1036. HAROLD succeeded Canute; he held the government here himself, and dying in 1039,

HARDICANUTE succeeded him; he was last of the Danish kings that ever sat on the English throne.

Till this time Norwich was said to be a great fishing town, the principal staithe being where the church of St. Laurence at present stands; but it appears, that the waters retreated so much, as to leave the lower parts of it dry, in the same manner as they now appear. From their low situation

they were called marshes, and were soon after drained and built upon ; the river assumed its present appearance, and that part of the city extending from Conisford to Magdalen Gate, began to be erected, with its churches and religious buildings.

1049. EDWARD, the Confessor, gave the earldom of the city to Harold, son of earl Goodwin, afterwards king of England ; on his rebellion it was seized by Edward, and given to Algar, son of Leofric, earl of Chester, who resigned it to Harold on his return.

1052. On the death of earl Goodwin, Harold gave the town, in 1055, again to Algar, but he being banished, it fell into the king's hands, and Algar being soon after recalled, the government of the city, &c. was restored to him, and he held it till his death.

From the 11th century, most of the churches and religious buildings in this kingdom, date their first foundation. In large towns where there were many inhabitants at that time, we find many more parish churches or the remains of them at this day, than in those places now equally or more opulent, which have arisen since that period : Norwich was then denominated a borough, and must have increased very rapidly (in less than half a century) in extent, population, and magnificence, for in king Edward's survey, still preserved in domes-day book, the borough was said to have had 1320 burgesses, with their families dwelling therein, and appears to have been divided into three parts or manors, the first of which was the original, (now Ber-street) and belonged to the earl as constable of the castle ; the second, the lower town, built upon the retreat of the sea, (now Conisford) belonged to the king ; and the other, the newly erected churches and buildings, (now Tombland and St. Martin's plain), ap-

pertained to the bishop of the East Angles, at that time Stigand, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, the seat of whose episcopal government was then at Thetford, although he appears to have kept his courts here, probably in the churches of St. Simon and Jude, or St. Michael on Tombland; or perhaps in both, these churches being then newly erected. The latter was the most considerable church in the town, and was situated a little to the south of where the obelisk now stands, the burying ground was so large as to comprehend the present scite of St. George's and St. Mary's churches, as well as the present street, and part of what is now the Close, and from the great number of persons interred there, being the principal burying ground, it obtained the name of Tombland, which it retains to this day. There were also 23 other churches then standing, some of which are yet remaining and in use, others are demolished and consolidated with other parishes. Such was the appearance of Norwich prior to the Norman conquest. The removal of the episcopal see hither after that period, and the introduction of foreigners since, contributed to give it another form, and greatly to enlarge its dimensions.

1066. **HAROLD.**—In the short reign of this king there is no other mention made of Norwich by historians, than that it daily increased in wealth and population, and was esteemed one of the most considerable places in the kingdom.

1075. **WILLIAM I.** commonly called the Conqueror, gave the earldom, with the government of the castle and of the whole city, to Ralph de Walet; but he rebelling against his benefactor and patron, caused a great contest in the city, by which it suffered considerably, and Walet was at length subdued. The king (in 1077) then constituted Roger

Bigot constable of the castle, with a limited power ; he was also to collect the rents and revenues belonging to the crown. In 1086, William ordered a general survey to be taken of his dominions, by which it appeared that Norwich contained 1565 burgesses, householders, and 480 labourers, probably lodgers, and the churches and chapels increased to 49 in number. A great addition was now made to the extent of the city. Some of the Frenchmen who came over from Normandy at the conquest, settled in that part called Mancroft, which was granted to them by the king as part of the liberty of the castle ; the parish church there dedicated to St. Peter, was founded by Ralpho de Walet, and given by him to Wala, one of his chaplains, and was so named after the church of St. Peter at Gloucester, of which he afterwards became a monk. This newly inhabited part of the city was then called the new borough, and soon afterwards increased so much, that two more parish churches were founded, viz. St. Stephen and St. Giles.

Many Jews likewise, in this reign, came from Rouen, in Normandy, and settled here ; who had a synagogue assigned to them for the exercise of their religious worship.

1087. WILLIAM II. called Rufus.—In the beginning of this reign, Roger Bigot, constable of the castle, rebelled against the king, but was suppressed. It does not however appear that he was dispossessed of his office, for he held it during the whole reign, and it seems that he conducted himself to the satisfaction of the king, who granted to the city some privileges, not before enjoyed. A great number of foreign Jews settled in the city at this time, being much favoured by William, on account of the personal wealth which they brought into his dominions.

1094. Herbert de Lozinga removed the episcopal see from Thetford to Norwich, founded and endowed the cathedral church of the holy trinity, the liberty of which he walled-in on all sides, except next the river, so that it had the appearance of a little town of itself, in which he had just before built the parish church of St. Mary in the Marsh. This being the liberty of the bishop of the East Angles, he fixed in it the seat of the ecclesiastical government; he likewise founded the episcopal palace on the north side of the church, and on the south side, the priory, now converted into the deanry and the prebendal houses.

1100. HENRY I. In the beginning of this reign, Roger Bigot, William Bigot, and Hugh Bigot, were successively constables of the castle, and lieutenant or governor of the city and county, and so continued until the king honoured the city with his presence, (1122) and kept his Christmas here. He was so pleased with the loyalty of the citizens, and the accommodations he received, that he granted them a charter, whereby they should be governed by a magistrate of their own, chosen from among them by the king himself, who was to be called *Præpositus*, Provost, or Portreve. The castle, with its liberty, was severed from the government of the city, as it has ever since remained; the liberty being then much more extensive than it is at present, was under the jurisdiction of the constable of the castle and the sheriff of the county.— This was the first charter ever granted to this city. In the beginning of this reign, it has been said the city was visited with a grievous pestilence. The castle first began to be used for a place of confinement for the king's prisoners.

1135. STEPHEN, in the first year of his reign, made Hugh Bigot constable of the castle and earl

of Norfolk. He was one of the greatest men of his time.

1140. The jews in this city crucified a boy 12 years old, named William, and buried him in Thorpe wood; but the body was found 5 years after, and interred by the Monks in the cathedral church. This martyr was afterwards canonized by the name of St. William in the Wood, and had a chapel dedicated to him within the liberty of Pockthorpe.

1152. This king is said to have made Norwich a corporation, by which is probably meant that he granted the citizens the privilege of electing their provost, or chief magistrate, themselves.

1154. HENRY II.—1158. The citizens raised the sum of 414*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and presented it to the king by way of a free gift—a great sum at that time.

1163. The king made Hugh Bigot constable of the castle, sole governor of the city, and the sheriff of Norfolk was to act under him.

1165, Jan. 26. A great shock of an earthquake felt here, so that the bells rang in the steeples.

1174. The cathedral church was damaged by an accidental fire; and much injury was done to the city by the Flemings, who came to assist Hugh Bigot in his rebellion against the king. The citizens behaved themselves very bravely in repelling these invaders, (being probably weary of Bigot's government), with which the king was so much pleased, that, on their petition, he restored their liberties which they had forfeited, and in confirmation, he granted them a new charter.

1189. RICHARD I. granted the city another charter, (1193) in which the inhabitants were first stiled citizens, and their privileges were greatly enlarged. They were now first empowered to choose a coroner.

1199. JOHN.—In the year 1216 the city was plundered by French invaders.

1223. HENRY III. granted a new charter to the city, by which it was to be governed by four bailiffs, instead of a provost as heretofore.

1233. Many jews severely punished for circumcising a christian's child, and keeping him up with an intention of crucifying him at Easter, which, being discovered, was prevented.

1243. The hospital in Bishopsgate-street founded by Bishop Suffield.

1252. The city was enclosed with a wide and deep ditch.

1256. The king came to Norwich.

1266. The disinherited barons seized the castle, plundered the city, and killed many of the inhabitants.

1271, June 29. The spire of the cathedral was struck down by lightning, during the time of morning prayers.—A great flood.

1272, Aug. 9. A furious dispute between the citizens and the Monks of the cathedral :—The church was plundered, and part of it burnt. The king came to Norwich to settle the differences, and punish the offenders ; the king seized the liberties of the city, and appointed keepers thereof ; and the liberties were not restored to the citizens during his reign.

1272. EDWARD I.—The city continued under this interdict until 1275, when this king restored the liberties.

1278. The cathedral church being quite repaired and finished, was re-consecrated on Advent sunday, by Bishop Middleton, with great solemnity ; the king assisting at the ceremony.

1280. Great damages done to the city by inundations and tempests.

1285. A new charter granted by the king, who was present.

1290. Jan. A great flood; the water so high that it ran over White Friars' bridge, and destroyed several houses.

Many Jews were executed for defacing the coin.

1294. The city wall first began to be built.

1296. The city first sent representatives to parliament.

1307. EDWARD II.—1312. Thomas de Brotherton, constable of the castle, repaired and beautified the building, and crowned the upper part with new battlements.

1314. A great famine and mortality for two years together, so that bread could not be obtained for the king's household, and the living were not sufficient in number to bury the dead.

1320. The city walls were finished.

1326. EDWARD III.—1328. This king by a statute made Norwich a staple town for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, by which the trade of the city was much increased.

1336. A colony of Dutch and Flemish weavers, who had been driven out of their country by an inundation, settled in this city, where they established the manufactory of worsted stuffs; for which Norwich has been ever since famous. The stuffs were denominated Worstead, from being made of fine woollen yarn, the spinning of which was first brought to perfection at or near Worstead, in Norfolk.

By this manufacture the city attained a pitch of wealth and opulence, never before known. The trade was also further augmented by an act of parliament which passed this year, to prohibit the wearing any cloaths made of foreign manufacture, by any person, except the royal family and principal nobility.

1340 The castle was made the public gaol for the county of Norfolk, and the custody committed to the sheriff.

A great tournament held at Norwich, at which the king with his queen Philippa were present, and kept their court at the bishop's palace.

The city gates, with the towers, were fortified and furnished with the warlike instruments then in use, chiefly at the expence and under the direction of Richard Spynk, a worthy citizen and great public benefactor.

1342. The king and queen honoured the city with another visit.

1344. This year a new charter was granted, by which the liberty of the castle was reduced to the outward limits of the inner ditch, as it now continues. By this charter the citizens became proprietors of the antient fee of the castle; that is, the castle ditches and the great croft, now the market-place.

1348. The great pestilence, of which above 57,000 persons died in Norwich, in 7 months. Before this dreadful calamity befel the city, it is said to have contained 70,000 souls, and had 69 parish churches, and 8 religious houses.

1350. A grand tournament was held here, at which was present Edward Prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, for whom the citizens provided a magnificent entertainment at the expence of 37 £. 4s. 6d.

1355. The king by writ required the city to provide and arm 120 soldiers, to go with him into France.

1361. A great dearth and plague.

Jan. 15. A high wind for 6 days; did great damage; it overthrew the great tower of the cathedral, which in its fall beat down a great part of

the choir, and was rebuilt—this accounts for its being the most beautiful part of the church; the tower, with its elegant spire now standing, was soon afterwards erected by bishop Percy.

1365. The small-pox made its first appearance in this country.

1368. Twenty-four common-council men first chosen.

1369. The plague broke out again, and carried off many people, who died very suddenly.

1371. The king by writ commanded the citizens to equip and send out a good barge against the common enemy.

1377. The battlements on the city walls, gates, and towers being numbered, amounted to 1630.

1381. RICHARD II.—The year of Wat Tyler's rebellion in London.

Insurrections became general in many parts of the kingdom: the Norwich rebels were commanded by John Lyster, Litester, or Linster, a dyer, and were very numerous. They were, however, pursued to North Walsham by the king's troops, under the command of Henry le Spencer, bishop of Norwich, a prelate remarkable for his bravery and courage, and eminent for his piety and charity. By him the rebels were defeated, their leader and many of his adherents taken, who were executed for high treason.

1382, June 20. A violent shock of an earthquake was felt.

1383. The king and his queen visited the city, and were received with great pomp.

1385. The city walls, towers, and gates put into a state of defence; proper guards appointed to them, and the ditches cleaned and opened.

1389. The great John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, visited this city, and was very honourably received.

1390. A great mortality in Norwich and Norfolk.

1399. On the apprehension of an invasion of England by the French, the city was put into a state of complete defence, and the inhabitants subjected to military regulations.

1403. HENRY IV.—The king's writ came down to return 4 representatives to parliament; but the citizens employed all their interest to reduce the number to two, as before, and which has so continued ever since.

In this year the city received a new charter, by which it was for ever to be governed by a mayor, to be elected by a majority of the citizens. The limits of the liberty of the city were exactly ascertained, and it was made a county of itself, to be for ever separated from the county of Norfolk, to be called the County of the City of Norwich; and the citizens are annually to elect 2 sheriffs of the same, who are to execute that office in the same manner and with the same authority as the sheriffs of counties. William Appleyard was the first mayor. As there was then no court of aldermen, the mayor had power to choose 4 assistant justices to constitute the quorum. This charter was received by the citizens with great demonstrations of joy. The king sent them likewise a sword of state, to be borne by or before the mayor, as the insignia of his high office.

1406. His majesty, king Henry, visited this city.

1412. HENRY V.—1413. A great part of the city, with the church and convent of Black Friars, was burnt down.

The 60 common council first instituted.

A new charter granted, appointing 24 aldermen; who, with the common council, &c. are to

constitute the corporation of the city. This charter also established St. George's Company, for the greater addition to the honour of the guild of the corporation.

1422. HENRY VI.—In the beginning of this reign the doctrines of the reformation first began to be propagated here; those who taught and embraced it were called Lollards, persecuted and treated with great severity.

William White, priest, a scholar and disciple of Wickliffe, was burnt here.

1427. Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, held the assizes here, and several felons were tried before him.

1428. Divers persons obliged to undergo severe penances and whipping, for favouring the doctrines of Wickliffe.

1440. The duke and duchess of Gloucester magnificently entertained by the prior and convent.

A great riot, in which the old water mills were destroyed. They were four in number, and stood higher up the stream than the present or new mills, which had then been erected about ten years; the old mills were called Bumpstede; or Appilyerd Mills, and Ealk Mills, but did not cross the main stream, the river being parted into three cuts; two of the mills stood on each of the outer streams, and the middle one was open; these side streams are still remaining, and have islands between them and the river. The present mills obtained the name of the New Mills from this circumstance, and they still retain that name.

1443. The liberties of the city were seized by the king, for a riot, and governed by Sir John Clifton for four years, who, by kindness to the city, greatly conciliated the favour of the citizens.

1448. The king visited Norwich, and in 1449 honoured the city a second time with his presence.

1460. EDWARD IV.—1463. A part of the cathedral church was damaged by an accidental fire.

1472. The first day of May appointed to be the day of electing the mayor, instead of the first of March.

1477. The plague raged with great violence for two years.

1479, Dec. 28. A great shock of an earthquake felt here. The city walls repaired, and the ancient assessment renewed upon the several wards of the city for keeping up the same.

1483. EDWARD V.—RICHARD III.

1485. The city visited by that dreadful distemper, called the Sweating Sickness, of which many people died.

1486. HENRY VII.—This king kept his Christmas here, and was very honourably entertained by the corporation.

1487. Another shock of an earthquake felt here.

1493. Wheat sold in Norwich at 6d. a bushel.

1497. King Henry, with his queen and her mother, visited this city.

1501. The cross in the market-place built.

1505. Robert Adams, clerk, was burnt for Heresy.

A great part of the city destroyed by fire.

1506. The Sweating Sickness broke out again in this city.

1507. St. Andrew's church built.

Thomas Norris burnt for Heresy.

A dreadful fire broke out April 25, and another June 4, by which fires 718 houses were destroyed.

N. B. Most of the houses were at that time built with wood.

The market-place was full of holes and pits, for digging sand, till an order was published to the contrary ; it does not appear that any part of the city was then paved.

1509. HENRY VIII.—Part of the cathedral church burnt, Dec. 21st.

1511. Thomas Bingay burnt for refusing the sacraments of the church of Rome.

St. Mary's Coslany church built by John Stalham, Esq. sheriff of Norwich.

1517. Cardinal Wolsey visited this city.

1519, November 6. A great flood, called St. Leonard's Flood.

1520. Queen Catharine and cardinal Wolsey entertained by the city.

The high steward of the city first appointed.

1524. The close, or precincts of the cathedral, entirely separated from the city.

1530. Thomas Bilney, an eminent martyr, burnt without bishop's gate.

1534. The council chamber, in guildhall, rebuilt ; several persons burnt for Lollardy.

1535. Boxes set up in the several churches in this city, to receive alms for the poor.

1538. All the images destroyed in the cathedral and parish churches, and the different orders of Friars and Nuns, in the religious houses in this city, suppressed.

On Trinity Sunday the prior and Monks, in the cathedral church, changed their Monkish apparel, for the habits of deans, prebends, and secular canons. The Protestant religion and worship was established therein, and in all the churches in the city. The supremacy of the church of Rome, with its doctrines and discipline, were abolished ; and the scriptures were read, and the gospel preached to the people in their native tongue.

CHAP. II.

Chronology of Remarkable Events, from the Reformation to the Death of Queen Anne.

GREAT rejoicing here for the birth of that illustrious prince, king Edward the Sixth. Parish registers instituted, and first used in the churches here.

1543. Hardley Cross set up, which is the boundary of the liberty of the city, by the river, from Hellesdon bridge to that place.

1544. The church of the Black Friars, and all the site of that religious house, conveyed to the corporation; and the guild feast kept there for the first time.

1546. The exequies of king Henry VIII. were celebrated by the bishop, the dean and chapter, and the corporation, at the cathedral, with great pomp and splendor.

EDWARD VI.—1548, Oct. 31. Edward Wood, Esq. died in his mayoralty, and William Rogers, Esq. was chosen to serve that office for the remainder of the year.

1549. This year broke out the rebellion in Norfolk, called Kett's Rebellion; which first originated in the opposition made by the lower class of inhabitants of several villages in the neighbourhood of Attleburgh and Wymondham, to the inclosure of the commons and waste lands, by several proprie-

tors of large estates, by which the poor and indigent people conceived themselves to be greatly injured. On the 7th of July the insurgents chose Robert Kett, a tanner, and his brother, William Kett, a butcher, both of Wymondham, to be their leaders or captains, and under their command marched to Norwich, and encamped without bishop's gate, on Moushold heath. Having taken possession of the palace of the earl of Surrey, and of St. Michael's chapel, (ever since called Kett's Castle) they destroyed every thing which they could find there, and proceeded to lay siege to the city. These rebels stiled themselves the king's friends and deputies, and held a pretended court of judicature, at which Robert Kett presided, under the branches of a spreading tree, which they called the Oak of Reformation. Their number being increased to 16,000, and their camp strongly fortified, and well supplied with ammunition and provision, they summoned the city to surrender, and commanded Thomas Codde, the mayor, to deliver up the government of the city, which this worthy citizen stoutly refused to do, declaring he would sooner part with his life. The rebels in the mean time took many gentlemen prisoners, and extorted large sums of money and stores of provision from the inhabitants of the city, and many of the lower sort joined them, so that their number quickly increased to 20,000; who, though they could not agree among themselves, nor preserve any degree of subordination in the camp, yet treated their prisoners with the most wanton cruelty, and executed many of them because they were gentlemen.—Complaint being made to king Edward the Sixth, he sent a herald, commanding them to lay down their arms, promising them pardon if they did so; but this they positively refused, still carrying on

the siege with greater vigour than before. They made an attack on bishop's gate, where they were bravely repelled by the citizens, till some of them passed the river, beat off the guard from the gate, and opened that passage for their whole force, they seized the mayor and many of the citizens, and putting them in irons, conveyed them as prisoners to their camp; they took from the citizens all kind of forage and provision they stood in need of.

The king, in council, finding by the return of the herald that the rebels were not inclined to abandon the siege, sent the marquis of Northampton, with a strong force, who was gladly received by the citizens. The night after their arrival, the rebels made another furious assault upon the city, which many of them entered, but were forced to retreat; having lost 300 men in the engagement, they retired to their camp. The next day, being the first of August, they crossed the river by the hospital, and a terrible engagement commenced between them and the marquis's force, on St. Martin's plain, where many were killed on both sides; among whom was the much-lamented Lord Sheffield, who was murdered with a club. The rebels broke into the city on every side, and by their numbers obliged the marquis with his forces to retire. Upon his retreat they fired the city in many places. Whole streets were entirely consumed; and if an heavy rain had not providentially fallen, the city would have probably been reduced to ashes. During the fire the citizens were plundered by the rebels of every thing valuable.

This miserable state of affairs prevailed till fresh succour arrived from the king, who sent John Dudley, earl of Warwick, accompanied by some

of the first generals. They arrived here on the 23d of August, when Kett having assumed the government, the earl sent Norroy, king at arms, to demand him to surrender it to the king's forces. Kett obliged alderman Steward and alderman Rugge to go and learn the earl's pleasure; who told them, that unless they immediately opened their gates, they would be declared traitors, and punished as such. The citizens assuring the king at arms, that nothing could be farther from their intentions than favouring the rebels; that they had done all in their power to keep the citizens in good order and dutiful obedience; and that they hoped the earl would pardon the deluded followers of Kett, if they would submit to the king's forces, and thereby stop the further effusion of blood. The earl on being informed of this, and fearing for the fate of those gentlemen whom the rebels had detained in prison, sent the king at arms with a herald, to offer to the rebels a general pardon, on condition of laying down their arms, and returning to their allegiance—this had no effect. The rebels insulted the officers. The earl of Warwick immediately stormed the city, and breaking down the wall in many places on the west side, he entered it with his troops, sword in hand, and took possession. The rebels made an obstinate resistance, but at last were forced to give way, leaving 130 dead on the spot. A detachment of the rebels, in the mean time, took possession of the earl's baggage and ammunition, which he had advanced, intending to storm the camp on the morrow. The guard not being strong enough for their protection, was obliged to give way, and leave them in the enemies' possession, the king's master gunner being killed in the skirmish. The rebels having now a fresh supply of ball and powder, began a severe can-

nonade upon the city, and did considerable damage, and would have done much more, but for their want of skill in the management of artillery. The earl immediately barricaded the gates, and ordered White Friars' bridge to be broken down. Notwithstanding his precautions, the next day (Aug. 25) a large body of the rebels crossed the river at Conisford, and set fire to the houses in several places, so that great quantities of goods and two whole parishes were consumed. The earl's forces bravely opposed the rebels, determining sooner to die than abandon the city.

The next day (Aug. 26) the earl having received a reinforcement, marched out of the city to attack the rebels; but previously he again offered them the king's pardon, on condition of laying down their arms and returning to their allegiance. This gracious offer was unanimously rejected; upon which the earl gave orders to engage, which the rebels perceiving, they placed all the gentlemen, whom they had detained prisoners, in the front of the battle, chained together, to the intent that they might fall by the swords of their friends; but so prudently was the attack conducted by Captain Drury, that most of them escaped. The king's standard bearer being killed by a cannon ball, so enraged the earl, that he ordered a general discharge of his artillery to be made among the rebels, which so much disabled them, as to render them an easy conquest to the earl's horse, who coming in among them broke their ranks and put them to flight. More than 3500 of the rebels were killed, and a great number wounded in the pursuit.

There remained still another party entrenched, who seemed determined to hold out to the last extremity; the earl therefore, to avoid the further effusion of blood, once more offered them pardon;

on the same condition that he had done the others, which they said they were ready to accept, if they could be assured of their lives, but that they considered this message only as a stratagem, to get them into the power of the earl, and to make them his prisoners; upon receiving this answer, orders were given for the attack; but before they were put in execution, the earl sent once more to know whether, if he came himself and assured them of pardon, they would submit. This they promised to do; upon which, when the king at arms read the king's proclamation, the whole company of the rebels cried out "God save king Edward;" and by this prudent and compassionate conduct much bloodshed was avoided.

The battle ended, the camp was given up to be plundered by the king's troops, who sold the booty publicly in the market-place. Many brave officers and distinguished soldiers fell in this engagement. Kett was seized the next day at Swannington; on which day the earl and other magistrates held a special assize at the castle, and the two Ketts and nine of the ringleaders were tried before them. They were all found guilty of treason and rebellion, and the two Ketts sent to the tower of London; the other nine were carried to their old head quarters, the oak of reformation, upon which they were hanged up, and then presently cut down again, their bowels were pulled out and burned before their faces, their bodies beheaded and quartered, and their heads and quarters set up on poles on the tops of the tower and gates, as a terror to others; 30 were executed in like manner at the gallows without Magdalen gate, 40 at the gallows in the market-place, and many in other places, so that in the whole 300 suffered death.

Aug. 29 was celebrated in this city as a day of

public thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, for the success of his Majesty's forces, in suppressing the late rebellion. The day was observed with ringing of bells and other demonstrations of gladness:—At seven o'clock in the morning bishop Thirlby, with the mayor and corporation, attended divine service at St. Peter's Mancroft church; and the day was for many years afterwards kept as an annual civic festival.

Robert and William Kett were tried at London for high treason and rebellion, and Nov. 29 they were delivered to Sir Ed. Windham, knight, high sheriff of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, to receive punishment. Robert was conveyed to this city, and being brought to the foot of the castle, was drawn up to a gibbet erected at the top, and there left hanging alive till he died by famine; and his body being entirely wasted, at length fell down. The like sentence was executed upon William, who was suspended alive on the top of Wymondham steeple.

1550. This year the city walls, gates, and towers, were repaired, fortified, and put in good order.

In November following the king granted a new charter to the city, and confirmed all former privileges.

The king likewise granted and confirmed to the city, the free-school in the precincts of the cathedral, the corporation being trustees thereof for ever.

1551. In the month of April the sweating sickness broke out, and carried off numbers of people. It is remarkable that no alien died of it.

1553. The king's commissioners took away the rich hangings and communion plate from the churches, leaving to every church a cup and table cloth only. St. Stephen's church built.

MARY.—On the first Sunday in October were great public rejoicings in this city, to celebrate the queen's coronation.

1554. A valuable present sent by the city to the duke of Norfolk, at his palace at Kenninghall, to welcome him home, upon his deliverance from his imprisonment in the tower.

The wall and towers between Pockthorpe and Magdalen gates put into complete repair.

Robert Gold stood in the pillory, and had his ears nailed thereto, for publishing treasonable songs against the queen's majesty.

1555, Sept. 28. Died Felix Puttock, esq. mayor of this city, and Thomas Codde, esq. was appointed to succeed him for the remainder of the year, being his second mayoralty.

A charter granted to the corporation, exactly ascertaining and determining the boundaries and limits of the county of the city of Norwich, with authority for the mayor and citizens to perambulate the same so often as they shall think proper; which boundary is preserved to this day.

1556. In March, William Carman, of Hingham, was burnt in Lollard's pit, without bishop's gate. He was charged with being an obstinate heretic, and having in his possession a bible, a testament, and three psalters, in the English tongue.

July 13. Simon Miller, merchant, of Lynn, and Elizabeth Cooper, a pewterer's wife, of the parish of St. Andrew, were burnt in the same fire, in Lollard's pit.

Aug. 5. Richard Crashfield, of Wymondham, was burnt in the same place. During the time of his suffering, one Thomas Carman was apprehended, (probably for speaking favourably of the martyr), and shortly afterwards burnt, together

with William Seaman and Thomas Hudson.—Cicely, the wife of Edmund Ormes, of the parish of St. Lawrence, worstead weaver, was burnt on the 23d of September.

1558, July 10. Richard Yeoman was burnt here; a devout old minister, being 70 years of age; he had been curate to that learned and holy martyr, Dr. Taylor, of Hadleigh.

A great dearth and mortality, of which died ten aldermen in the space of a year.

Ber-street gate and the city wall adjoining thereto repaired.

ELIZABETH ascended the throne on the 7th of November, and was proclaimed here on the 17th of the same month, and the form of worship restored in the churches in this city, and used in the same manner as it was in the time of king Edward the Sixth.

1559. The first history and map or plan of Norwich, published by Dr. William Cunningham, a physician, of this city.

1561. The corner of the town close, between the two great London roads, was made the common place of execution for criminals; and a gibbet erected there, on which was hung alive in irons a lad about 16 years of age, for ravishing and quartering a child.

On the guild-day, in this year, the duke of Norfolk and the earls of Northumberland and Huntington, with many other nobility and gentry, dined with the mayor, William Mingay, esq. at St. Andrew's hall, which could scarce contain the company and their retinue. The entertainment is said to have been very magnificent, and the expence of the feast amounted to the sum of 17.12s.9d.

1565. Three hundred and thirty Flemings and Walloons were invited to settle here, where they

introduced the manufacturing of bayes, says, &c. which greatly augmented the trade and opulence of the city. By their success many others were induced to follow them, so that the number of these aliens in a short time amounted to 3000, and in less than 20 years to 4679. For the exercise of their religious worship, the Dutch had the choir or chancel of the new hall assigned them, and the Walloons or French congregation the dissolved parish church of St. Mary at Tombland

1568. The west end of guildhall rebuilt.

1570. The art of printing was introduced here by Anthony Solm, one of the strangers, for which he was honoured with the freedom of the city.

The great flood, called Candlemas Flood, which carried away fye-bridge, laid all the lower parts of the city under water, and did incredible damage. It was occasioned by a deep snow and a sudden thaw.

John Throgmorton, Thomas Brook, and G. Dedman, were hanged and quartered for high treason.

1572. Alderman John Rede died suddenly in the council chamber. He was a magistrate highly esteemed.

1575. Many Dutch settled here; invented the manufacture of bombasins, for which they obtained an exclusive privilege.

1578. Matthew Hamond, of Hetherset, wheelwright, an obstinate heretic and blasphemer, being convicted of reviling the queen's majesty, and of denying the doctrine of the Trinity, the authority of the scriptures, the godhead and atonement of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the existence of the Holy Ghost, was set in the pillory May 13, and both his ears nailed, and afterwards, on the 20th of May, was burnt in the castle ditch.

1578. Saturday, Aug. 16, her majesty, queen

Elizabeth, with a most numerous retinue, arrived here, and was received by the mayor and citizens in a style of magnificence, far superior to any thing ever before witnessed in the city. Without St. Stephen's gate, she was met by the mayor, Robert Wood, 'esq. at the head of the magistrates and commonalty; the mayor saluted her majesty, and delivering to her the sword of the city, and at the same time presenting to her a large standing cup of silver gilt, which was filled with 100*l.* in gold, he made a Latin oration. After which the procession passed through St. Stephen's gate, which, as well as the streets of the city through which the queen was to pass, were decorated and set out with pageants, which, for ingenuity and expence, exceeded every thing before seen. She was thus escorted to the cathedral church, where the bishop and dean, with the other members of the church, received and conducted her to a magnificent throne, which had been prepared for her, on the north side of the high altar. After divine service she went to the bishop's palace, which she made the place of her residence while she continued in this city; and the following day, being Sunday, she again publicly attended divine service.

On the Tuesday following the queen took the diversion of hunting in Costessey park; and in her way thither, was entertained with a grand pageant without St. Benedict's gate; and, on her return, the minister and congregation of the Dutch church waited on her majesty, and the former presented to her a silver cup, said to be worth 50*l.* and delivered an appropriate Latin oration.

On the Wednesday the queen honoured the earl of Surrey with a visit, at his palace without bishop's gate, the French ambassador and the whole court being present. On her return she was entertained

with shews and speeches, particularly a Latin oration delivered at the hospital porch, by Stephen Limbert, master of the free school. The following days were passed in feasting and pageantry, according to the custom of those times—such a week of festivity was never before or since beheld in Norwich; and on the Friday her majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on the mayor, and left the city highly pleased with the loyal and honourable reception she had experienced from the citizens.

The shire-house first erected on the castle hill, and the old shire-house on the ditches disused.

1579. The city was visited with the plague, whereof died 4817 persons, including ten aldermen. The infection is said to have originated from some of the queen's attendants having brought it to town in the preceding year.

1580. A shock of an earthquake felt here.

1582. The water was conveyed from the new mills to the cross in the market-place.

1583. The plague broke out again, and between 8 and 900 persons died of it.

Sept. 18. John Lewes, an obstinate blasphemer and pretended prophet, was burnt in the castle ditch, for denying the divinity and atonement of our Lord Jesus Christ.

George Shipdham was hanged on the gibbet, in the town close, for the murder of his wife and children: the next year his brother had permission to take his body down.

1587. Peter Cole, of Ipswich, tanner, burnt in the castle ditch for blasphemy.

1588. The plague broke out again, but did not rage violently.

Jan. 14. Francis Knight, alias Kett, A. M. of Wymondham, burnt in the castle ditch for blas-

phemy, and preaching against the established faith.

1591. White Friars and Coslany bridges rebuilt with stone, being before of timber.

Six hundred and seventy two persons died of the plague in less than four months.

The guild-day fixed to be kept on the Tuesday before Midsummer eve, which so continues to this day.

The well in the old Haymarket built.—A pump is now placed there.

1594. The allowance for the charges of the mayoralty increased to 100%.

1597. It was agreed in a court of mayoralty, that no alderman should be obliged to serve the office of mayor under five years distance.

1599. One Kemp came dancing all the way from London to Norwich, which at this time may be considered as a wonder, as there were then no public roads, nor any surveyors appointed to keep the beaten tracks in repair.

1601, April 29. Twenty feet of the upper part of the spire of the cathedral church struck down by lightning, and many breaches made in the lower part of it. A person of the name of Colne, walking in the nave of the church, was struck down to the floor.

On Christmas day at noon another shock of an earthquake was felt here.

1602. Three hundred men raised in this city for the queen's service.

JAMES I.—No rejoicing here on the accession of this monarch on account of the plague, of which in this year 3076 persons died.

1608. Sir John Pettus built fish-stalls near fye-bridge.

1609. He likewise built the house over the spring without bishop's gate.

The plague broke out again but did not carry off many persons.

1611. The guild kept with great splendour : a grand pageant on tombland, and in the evening a fire-work, some part of which breaking, the crowd of people was so great that no less than 33 persons were trodden down and pressed to death, on which an order was made, that no more fire-works should be played off on rejoicing nights.

The precincts of the cathedral church were severed from the jurisdiction of the city magistrates, and made a liberty of itself, of which the dean and prebends are governors and magistrates.

1615, Nov. 30. A great flood, called St. Andrew's Flood.

Thomas Tunstal, a Romish priest, hanged, drawn and quartered for high treason : his head was set up upon St. Benedict's gates, and his quarters hung on four other gates.

1617. Great dispute at the summer assizes between the sheriffs of Norfolk and Norwich, about precedency : it was ordered that the judges should be attended at guildhall by the city sheriffs only, and should be attended in the county by the high sheriff, in like manner.

1619. For avoiding contention, it was ordered that the mayor should be chosen by seniority.

1620. The boys' hospital founded.

1621. Ber-street was entirely new paved

1625. CHARLES I. proclaimed here March 31.

1626. One thousand four hundred and thirty-one persons died of the plague in this city.

1629. The mayor and sheriffs received a letter from his majesty's secretaries of state, complaining of the quality of the herring pies, which, according

to established usage, are annually sent to the king by the corporation, as the ancient fee-farm of the city, and is continued to this day. This was a fishing town; the lord of the manor of East Carlton is bound to receive the pies and carry them to the king, wherever he may then be; this manor being anciently held of the crown under that service. The corporation of Norwich to make and provide the pies, 24 in number, containing a hundred herrings, by the great hundred, in good standing pastry, and well seasoned; and they are to be made of the first herrings which come to the city. The complaint set forth, that they were not the first new herrings that were taken, according to tenure—the pies were not well baked—the herrings were deficient in number: they should be 120, five in each pye; many of them broken in the carriage, &c. The corporation being now lords of the manor of East Carlton, the pies are sent up by the sheriffs of the city annually, and placed on the king's table.—N. B. No complaint has ever since been made concerning them.

1630. The plague broke out again, and many persons died of it: a pest-house erected near the great tower on Butler's hills. This year was a great scarcity of corn.

1634. This year the winter assizes were held here, and not at Thetford, for the only time; probably that borough might be then infected by the plague.

1636. The plague broke out again—but few died.

1637, July 29. Francis Briggs, of Honingham, clerk, deprived by the bishop for murdering his maid servant, and hanged on the gibbet in the town close.

1641. Thomas Carver, esq. the mayor elect,

died three weeks before the guild, upon which Adrian Parmenter, esq. was elected in his room.

1642. The civil wars between the king and parliament.

The city put in a state of defence.

William Gostling, esq. mayor, taken prisoner by lord Grey, and sent to Cambridge castle, where he was confined three months.

Many soldiers raised to bear arms against the king.

March 18. Three aldermen displaced for favouring the king.

1643. Weekly contributions extorted from the inhabitants of the city, for the support of the parliament's army, and another contribution for fortifying the town of Cambridge against the king.

May 20. One hundred and ten pounds sent to Cambridge to Col. Cromwell.

July 6. The city gates ordered to be kept shut, and guards and ordnance placed there.

Many of the inhabitants plundered by the parliament forces, and the magistrates who were chosen by them. The vow and covenant forced upon the inhabitants.

Aug. 12. The castle ordered to be fortified for the service of Oliver Cromwell : many of the inhabitants compelled to work in the dikes and ramparts.

Sept. 11. Further contributions extorted from the citizens for the service of lord Fairfax.

Nov. 1. The goods of the bishop and clergy sequestered, and great sums of sequestration money raised upon them.

Nov. 2. The excise first began.

Dec. 18. Five more aldermen displaced, being royalists.

1644, Jan. 10. The Fanatics stripped the bishop's palace, and turned bishop Hall out of it ; the lead

was taken from the roof and sold, and the palace let out into small tenements. They plundered the deanry and the cathedral, pulled down the organ, demolished the altar, the painted windows, and the seats; defaced the carved work, disrobed the tombs of their brasses, and in a few hours desolated the sanctuary of God, and destroyed the work of ages; then collecting together the remnants of the altar, organ, seats, vestments, and books, they carried them in triumph into the market-place, mimicking and mocking the words and music of the service of the church, where they burned these sacred effects. The sheriffs directed all this by the authority of the parliament. The chancel of the cathedral was turned into a meeting-house; the pulpit was placed against the pillar on the south side of the chancel, where bishop Overall's monument now is; the altar was pulled down, and the corporation sat at the east end of the chancel, round a table, in the manner of the Independents; the congregation sat on benches in the chancel: the rubric was disused, and none but Puritans and Fanatics allowed to preach; and the nave into a soldier's barrack. The ordnance being discharged on the guild-day, the cathedral was filled with musketeers, drinking and tobaccoing as freely as if it had turned ale-house.

Bishop Hall's Hard Measure, p. 63.

March 27. Being the king's coronation, in order to cast the greater odium on his majesty, the court, now composed entirely of Fanatics, ordered a general fast, with preaching in the day time and ringing of bells and bonfires in the evening.

This year St. Andrew's hall was new paved.

1645. No guild kept, the court being apprehensive of riots.

Sept. The city divided into presbyteries by

order of the parliament; the service of the church discontinued, the ministers ejected from the churches, and fanatical teachers appointed to preach, &c. in them. The observing Christmas day ordered to be abolished.

1646. The plague broke out again; and on Nov. 15 there was so great a flood that boats were rowed in several of the streets.

1647. Several public houses opened in the buildings late the bishop's palace.

1648. This year the mayor, John Utting, esq. being a royalist, a petition was presented to him, signed by about 150 Fanatics, praying for a more thorough reformation; that several images yet standing in the churches should be defaced and removed, and the ejected ministers should be strictly prohibited from preaching, and more rigorously treated. The mayor, as might be expected, taking little notice of this request, they informed against him to the parliament, who issued an order to have him taken into custody, and a pursuivant at arms was sent to apprehend him; but he being beloved by the people in general, they assembled in great numbers, and a tumult ensued, in which, but for the interference of the mayor, the pursuivant would have been killed on the spot; the riot increased, and the pursuivant was glad to escape with his life, leaving town as fast as he could; several houses were plundered, and soldiers from the neighbouring country were sent for. In the mean time the mob got possession of the committee-house, in Bethel-street, where the county arms and ammunition were kept, and setting fire to 80 barrels of gunpowder, blew up the whole premises, and greatly damaged the adjacent buildings. Above 100 persons were killed by the explosion.

On Christmas day a special commission was held for the trial of the persons concerned in the late riots, by which eight were condemned, and soon after executed, and many others fined and imprisoned.

About this time two old women (one of whom, named Tirrel, belonged to the hospital) were burnt on a charge of witchcraft.

No guild was kept this year for fear of a riot.

It was likewise ordered by the court, that all persons concerned in the late tumults shall be disqualified from serving any public office, or on juries.

1649, Jan. 8. An address and congratulation of the corporation voted to Oliver Cromwell, for the service he had done the city, and petitioning him to put the regulation of the ministers of the churches under their authority. An act for that purpose was accordingly made.

Jan. 30. King Charles the First beheaded.

THE USURPATION.—Proclamation made here, that no king is to be proclaimed without the consent of parliament.

May 30. The act proclaimed for abolishing kingly government.

1650. Many aldermen discharged for not taking the covenant.

Several persons hanged here for an intended insurrection in favour of king Charles II.

1651. Fresh mackerel were sold at 17 for a penny.

1653, Dec. 22. Oliver Cromwell proclaimed Lord Protector.

1654. A persecution of the Quakers:—many imprisoned and tried. It appears that this sect was odious to Cromwell, because they would not bear arms when required.

Aug. 29. An ordinance made for ejecting all clergymen from the ministry, but those who were most fit to serve the purpose of the times, and a set of commissioners appointed for that purpose.

1656, July 20. A most terrible storm of thunder, lightning, and hail.

1657, July 1. Oliver Cromwell again proclaimed lord protector with great pomp.

1658, Sept. 3. A very high wind, which did much damage. This day Oliver Cromwell died; and Richard Cromwell, his eldest son, was proclaimed lord protector.

1659. Richard Cromwell deserted by his party, and turned out of his office of lord protector.

Mary Oliver burnt for witchcraft, and her goods confiscated to the use of the city.

1660. The monarchy restored by George Monk, general of the parliament's forces.

CHARLES II. was proclaimed here May 10, which occasioned such joy, that there were continual feasting and bonfires for three days together.

May 24. A general thanksgiving for the happy restoration of the royal family, and of the ancient government in church and state.

June 25. The fee-farm of the city resigned into his majesty's hands, and a loyal address, with a present of 1000*l.* in gold, sent therewith, by the hands of Joseph Payne, esq. mayor, the sheriffs, and several of the aldermen, the town clerk, and Thomas Rant, esq. one of the representatives; on the last of whom and the mayor his majesty conferred the honour of knighthood. He received them all very graciously, and promised the city his favour and protection.

1661, April 23. Great rejoicing here, being the day of his majesty's coronation.

1663. The honourable Henry Howard pre-

sented to the city a silver bason and ewer, worth 60/.

The charter of the city renewed, confirmed, and further enlarged, respecting the court of aldermen, the manner of their election, their jurisdiction, &c.

1665. The plague raged in the city, whereof died 2251 persons.

1666. This year of the plague died 699 persons.

1669. The small-pox raged exceedingly—300 families caught the infection in less than a fortnight.

Oct. 8. A woman exhibited here as a shew, 7 feet and an half in stature.

1670. Lord Henry Howard presented the corporation with a noble mace of silver gilt, and a crimson velvet gown, to be worn by the mayor on grand occasions. N. B. It is now disused.

1671. His majesty king Charles the Second, with the queen, and the dukes of York, Monmouth, and Buckingham, visited this city. They kept their court at the duke's palace, in Maddermarket, and were magnificently entertained by lord Henry Howard, afterwards Duke of Norfolk. His majesty attended divine service at the cathedral, visited the bishop at his palace, and afterwards came to guildhall, and shewed himself to his subjects from the balcony, and dined with the corporation at a sumptuous dinner provided at the new hall, at the expence of 900/. After dinner his majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on Dr. Thomas Browne, one of the most learned and worthy persons of the age. The mayor, Thomas Thacker, esq. declined that honour. This was the last visit of a king or queen to this city.

1673. An extraordinary deep snow in February, which laid seven weeks; great damage was done by the inundation after the thaw.

1675. A ship came up the river to Conisford towers.

1677. On the evening of the guild-day, alderman Richard Wenman, being through age confined to his bed, was left alone, his family being gone to see the guild; in attempting to light his pipe, he set fire to the bed, and was burnt to death.

Seven aldermen were displaced.

1681. The small pox carried off many persons.

March 10. His royal highness, James, duke of York, visited this city, and was sumptuously entertained.

1682. The charter of the city surrendered to the king. A riot, concerning the French weavers, and a house stripped of its goods in St. Andrew's.

1683, April 10. The earl of Yarmouth brought down the new charter to this city, and was received by the corporation with great demonstrations of joy.

1684. JAMES II.—1685. The well in the market-place pulled down, and a pump erected.

1686 Doughty's hospital founded.

1687. Liberty granted by the king to all Papists and Sectaries to have the free exercise of their religious worship.

The Presbyterian meeting-house built.

The Independents meeting-house built.

Nineteen common-council men and ten aldermen, one of whom was sheriff, turned out of their offices by the king's mandate.

1688. A proclamation to restore all corporations to their former charters; the old charter brought down by the duke of Norfolk, and is now in use.

Dec. 1. The duke of Norfolk, attended by 300 knights and gentlemen, rode into the market-place, and declared for a free parliament.

7 and 8. A riot, in which the Romish chapel at black friars was destroyed, and many Roman Catholics had their houses pillaged. The rioters were dispersed by the trained bands, and several of them imprisoned and punished for the offence.

1689, WILLIAM and MARY, were proclaimed in this city on the 13th of February.

1692. A soldier was shot in chapel-field for desertion.

1693. Mr. Thomas Larwood chosen sheriff, and, being a dissenter, refused to serve that office, for which he was fined five marks by the judges, who declared he was liable to be chosen again, and on his refusal, to be fined at the discretion of the court.

1694. WILLIAM III.—1697. A mint set up in Norwich, by order of the king, at which was coined 259,371*l*.

1699. The water-works at the new mills begun, and completed in about two years.

1700, Jan. 7. Robert Watts, weaver, cut his wife's throat, for which he was executed before his own door, in St. Augustine's parish, Aug. 30.

1701. The art of printing, which had been discontinued here many years, was revived by Francis Burgess, who opened a printing-office near the red well.

The act passed for lighting the streets; also an act for erecting a court of conscience, for the recovery of small debts.

1702. ANNE.—Great rejoicings here for her majesty's coronation.

1703. Hardley cross repaired.

1704. A great struggle of parties in the elections of aldermen and members of parliament.

Wm. Blyth, esq. mayor, committed to the custody of a sergeant at arms, for undue proceedings.

1705. Weavers' hall broke open, and the books destroyed, since which time the sealing of stuffs has been laid aside.

1706. The first newspaper, called the Norwich Gazette, published by Henry Crossgrove.

Dec. 7. This year happened two great floods, in the month of November.

1707, June 8. The beautiful organ in St. Peter's Mancroft church first erected.

The first turnpike road made in this kingdom, from Norwich to Attleburgh.

1708. The shire-house, on the castle hill, altered and improved.

1709. The market cross was repaired, and the new mill rebuilt.

1710. A fever and the small-pox raged.

1711. An act of parliament passed for incorporating the several parishes of this city into a court of guardians. N.B. The precincts of the cathedral are not included in this act.

1712, Nov. 5. The steeple of St. Andrew's hall fell down.

1714, Aug. 1. Died about seven in the morning, her majesty queen Anne, a great benefactor to the poor ecclesiastical benefices in this city.

CHAP. III.

Chronology of Remarkable Events, from the Accession of the House of Hanover to the present Time.

GEORGE I. proclaimed here Aug. 3. Great rejoicing on the 20th of October, being the day of his coronation.

Bethel hospital founded and endowed by Mrs. Mary Chapman.

1715. Mr. Thomas Hall died, who founded Hall's sacramental lecture, and gave 100*l.* for a gold chain, to be worn by the mayor. N. B. It is now worn, and weighs 23 oz. 6 dwt.

1717. In this year died two mayors, Richard Lubbock and Thomas Bubbin, esqrs.

1720. A mob in Pockthorpe, dispersed by the artillery company.

1722. An act passed for the better qualifying manufacturers of stuffs and yarns in this city, to bear offices of magistracy, &c.

1724. The statue of justice placed on the west end of the balcony of guildhall, where it now remains.

1725. St. Andrew's hall opened as an exchange, but continued open only one year.

An act passed for laying a toll on all goods brought to the city by water, towards repairing the public bridges, &c.

1726. Ber-street gate and brazen-doors re-built.

1727. The fish-market was new paved, and the stalls erected.

1729. GEORGE II. An act passed, for the better regulating the city elections.

1730. The remains of the foundations of the parochial chapel of St. William in the Wood, on moushold heath, discovered by some labourers who were digging; the walls were 33 inches thick.

The newspaper, called the Norwich Mercury, first published by Wm. Chace.

1731. The market-place was new paved.

Feb. 24. One hundred and sixty one freemen admitted and sworn.

Oct. 30. A large sturgeon taken in a poor fisherman's net at Sherringham, was brought hither; it measured 12 feet in length, and the liver only weighed five stone and an half.

St. George's company resigned their charter, books and property, into the hands of the corporation, and the present procession on the guild day was fixed.

Fifty pounds more added to the corporation gift, for the expences of the mayoralty; and the guild feast, as now given, substituted for the breakfast, and mayor's feasts usually given in May and August.

1732. Great damage done by mad dogs.—Charing cross and the market cross taken down.

1733. Sir Robert Walpole presented with the freedom of the city in a gold box, and sworn in in person.

This year Tombland was new paved, and the front of St. Stephen's gate beautified.

1734. Sir Robert Walpole presented to the corporation a noble mace of silver doubly gilt, nearly like that presented by Lord Howard, weighing

168 oz. It was first carried before the court on the 29th of May.

May 22. A strongly contested county election, at which 6302 freeholders were polled ; the greatest number ever assembled here at this period on a similar occasion. The candidates were—Sir Edmund Bacon, bart. Wm. Wodehouse, esq. Wm. Mor-den, esq. and Robert Coke, esq. The two former were elected.

Dec. 31. A great flood.

1736. Hog hill was paved.

1737, Oct. 4. The lower part of the city was flooded.

1738. The ditches, on the south side of the castle, levelled, and the cattle market first kept there.

1739. Thomas Emerson, of London, esq. presented to the city two gold chains, to be worn by the sheriffs, which cost 100 guineas each.

A remarkably severe winter, and a prodigious flood upon the breaking up of the frost. This has ever since been denominated the Hard Winter.

London porter first advertised for sale.

1740, May 5. The season so sharp, that snow hung on the spire of the cathedral from the top to the second window.

✓ This year the cathedral was repaired and beautified.

A great riot, occasioned by the dearth of provisions ; the assistance of the military was exerted before the tumult could be suppressed ; six or seven lives were lost. Two of the rioters were hanged on the castle hill.

1741, May 3. It was ordered by the corporate assembly, that no foreigner should exercise any trade in the city more than three months, without taking up his freedom.

1742. The history of Norwich published by the Rev. Francis Blomfield, A. M. The greatest and most accurate work ever published in this city.

1745. The artillery company raised, under the command of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart.

1746, Sept. 30. The shirehouse on the castle hill burnt down.

Oct. 9. The general thanksgiving for the suppression of the rebellion in Scotland; a magnificent arch was erected in the market-place, and the whole city illuminated.

1747. An act passed for holding the summer assizes and session for the county, at the guildhall, till the shirehouse should be rebuilt.

1750. No guild feast.

1751, Oct. 22. Bridewell and several adjoining houses burnt.—That extraordinary person, Peter the Wild Man, was at that time confined there.

1753. The corporation went the bounds of the city.

July 28. Another fire broke out in the bridewell.

1754. The assembly house built on the site of chapel-field house.

The presbyterian meeting-house re-built in a very elegant style; it has since been called the Octagon Chapel.

1756, Jan. 31. The first bank opened in this city by Charles Weston, esq.

Feb. 14. One of the four spires of the great tower of the cathedral was blown down.

This year Mr. Matthew Goss presented to the city a beautiful gold chain and medal, to be worn by the mayor, and was honoured with the freedom of the city.

1757. The militia act put in force, by which Norwich raised 151 men by ballot.

1758, Jan. 31. The new theatre was opened with the comedy called "The Way of the World."

1759, Jan. 21. A very violent storm of hail, did great damage.

Feb. 2. The pageant of bishop Blaize exhibited by the wool combers.

July 4 and 5. The Norfolk militia marched to Portsmouth.

1760, Oct. 30. His present majesty was proclaimed here, amidst the repeated and unanimous acclamations of his subjects.

GEORGE III. 1761, July 18. The Norfolk Chronicle first published by John Crouse.

July 28. A coach to London in one day established.

St. Andrew's steps levelled and made passable for carriages.

Sept. 22. The coronation of their majesties celebrated with great splendour. A congratulatory address presented to the king by Thomas Churchman, esq. mayor, William Crowe and Peter Columbine, esqrs. The mayor was knighted on the occasion.

An address was presented to the queen by the city members.

1762, Jan. 12. A very violent storm and tempest.

May 3. Sworn coal meters appointed in Norwich, and rules and orders for their regulation.

It was likewise determined to prosecute all persons who should sell goods or merchandize by retail, contrary to the customs of the city.

Oct. 27. A great inundation, which laid 300 houses and eight parish churches under water.

Dec 3. Trowse mills destroyed by an accidental fire.

1763. A hackney coach first set up in Norwich by William Huggins.

Oct. 18. His royal highness William duke of Cumberland visited this city.

1765. The earl of Buckinghamshire gave 100*l.* to Doughty's hospital.

Alderman Thomas Harvey gave 100*l.* to the said hospital.

Mr. Robert Page, stone-mason, gave 100*l.* to the said hospital, to be discharged from all public offices in the city.

This year the right honourable lord Camden held the summer assizes here, and was received by the corporation and inhabitants with extraordinary marks of respect.

In this year Mr. Jeremiah Berry being chosen one of the sheriffs, pleaded his privilege to be discharged from serving the said office, being an attorney in the court of king's bench, and it being argued before the judges in the said court, he was accordingly discharged from serving the same, and all other city offices.

1766. The range of elegant buildings, in Surrey-street, were erected by Mr. Ivory, architect.

Jan. 22. The new peal of six musical bells were opened in the steeple of St. John's Maddermarket church.

Sept. 27. About noon broke out, among the lower class of inhabitants, a dreadful riot, occasioned by a scarcity of provisions. The rioters damaged the houses and destroyed the furniture of several bakers, pulled down part of the new mills, and destroyed a large quantity of flour there; they likewise burned to the ground a large malt-house without Conisford-gate. They were suppressed the next day, about five in the afternoon, whilst they were destroying a baker's house on Tombland, by the magistrates and inhabitants, without the assistance of the military; 30 of the ringleaders

were taken, and tried for the offence, at an assize holden by special commission, on the 1st day of December following; eight received sentence of death, but only two were ordered for execution.

On the night of Dec. 25, the house of Mr. Ward, butcher, in Ber-street, was consumed by an accidental fire, and his wife, mother, two children, a grand child, and maid servant, perished in the flames.

1767, Jan. A very great fall of snow.

Jan. 10. The two rioters were executed.

An act passed for making the turnpike from the town close to Thelford.

A great dearth and scarcity of all kinds of provision in the city and neighbourhood. The liberality and benevolence of the nobility and gentry to the distressed poor, deserves to be recorded with the highest praise.

April 2. The cathedral was shut up in order to be repaired and beautified.

Sunday, April 19. Four hundred and seventy poor boys, cloathed by a generous benefaction of Harbord Harbord, esq. one of the city members, attended divine service at St. Peter's Mancroft church.

May 31. The greatest storm of hail, rain, thunder, and lightning ever remembered; many persons hurt by it, and the temporary bridge at Hartford bridges carried away.

This year the cathedral being under repair, the guild sermon was preached at St. Peter's church, and likewise the sermon at the summer assizes.

1768, March 8. A new theatre, called Concert-hall, licenced by act of parliament, and made a theatre-royal.

March 18. The great contested election for the city, between Sir Harbord Harbord, bart. Edward

Bacon, esq. and Thomas Beever, esq. of whom the two former were elected; and the Wednesday following the long-remembered contest for the county of Norfolk, Wodehouse and De Grey against Astley and Coke, when Sir Edward Astley, bart. and Thomas De Grey, esq. obtained the majority, and were returned members for the county.

Aug. 11. A tremendous storm of thunder and lightning, by which a boy was struck dead at a house near Brazen-doors.

Oct. 5. Ten yards of the wall between Magdalen gates and St. Augustine gates, fell down through decay, by which a cottage adjoining was destroyed.

1769, Jan. 7. The church belonging to the Dutch congregation first used as a chapel for the poor of the work-houses,

June 13. An uncommon storm of hail and rain, confined to the parishes of St. Augustine, St. Paul, and St. Saviour.

1770, March 16. A newly-erected house, near Brazen-door, was beat down by the city wall, which was undermined, falling upon it.

Nov. 19. A great flood.

In this year was first set on foot the noble project of erecting a general county hospital, and large sums of money were liberally subscribed by the inhabitants of Norfolk and Norwich, for carrying the laudable design into effect.

Dec. 19, happened a terrible storm of rain and wind, which tore the lead from the roofs of several of the churches, demolished many windows, and did much other damage in the city and neighbourhood.

Turnpike roads made from Ber-street gate to Trowse, from St. Giles' gate to Watton, and from St. Benedict's gate to Swaffham.

1771, Tuesday, March 5. The foundation of the Norfolk and Norwich hospital was laid by the benevolent William Fellowes, esq. patron and treasurer, in the presence of many of the subscribers and other spectators.

1772. The corporation went the bounds of the city.

July 11. The Norfolk and Norwich hospital first opened for out-patients; for in-patients Nov. 7.

Aug. 28. The first anniversary sermon preached at the cathedral for the benefit of the hospital.

1773, Feb. Upwards of 1600*l.* subscribed for relieving the poor of the city with bread.

Feb. 15. A fire in the county gaol, by which two felons were suffocated.

Aug. 13. A dreadful thunder storm.

1774, June 17. A violent thunder storm, damaged the church of St. Peter Southgate.

St. Andrew's hall underwent a complete alteration; the gate, wall, and several houses pulled down, and the porch and city library handsomely re-built.

The castle hill repaired, and the ditch and sides planted,

In the beginning of this year was first set on foot that benevolent institution, called the society for releasing persons confined for small debts.

This year the city and county prisons were repaired, cleaned, and improved, according to the direction of an act of parliament lately passed.

In the month of August the right hon. the Earl of Buckinghamshire gave the sum of 200*l.* towards the expence of building a wall round the premises of the Norfolk and Norwich hospital.

Wednesday, Oct. 26, Sir Edward Astley, bart. and Thomas Wenman Coke, esq. elected repre-

representatives for the county of Norfolk, without opposition.

About this time was instituted the humane society, for encouraging and promoting every exertion for the recovery of persons apparently drowned.

Nov. 10, died John Langley Watts, esq. mayor. Alderman James Crowe was sworn to serve the office for the remainder of the year.

Dec. 17. John Howard, esq. the philanthropist, in the course of his peregrinations visited this city, and inspected the prisons and hospitals. He pointed out several modes of improvement in them, which met the approbation of the magistrates, and have been since adopted.

1775. Wednesday, June 21, a grand oratorio of sacred music at St. Peter's Mancroft church; after which was opened the new and harmonious peal of twelve bells, cast by Messrs. Pack and Chapman, of London, and put up by a voluntary subscription of the parishioners and the inhabitants of the city and county in general, which, for sweetness of tone, exceeded all expectation.

Nov. 22. A complete peal of 5170 changes rung on St. Peter's twelve bells, in four hours and one minute, being the first attempt of the kind.

1776, May 8. Thomas William Coke, esq. unanimously elected one of the knights of the shire for the county of Norfolk, in the room of his father, the late Thomas Wenman Coke, esq. deceased.

June 22. Two houses, near white friars' bridge, destroyed by fire.

Dec. 24. In the course of the day the weather, several times, changed from temperate to extreme cold; in the evening was a very sharp storm of hail and rain, attended with thunder and lightning.

The turnpike road from bishop's gate to Caister near Yarmouth made.

1778, Feb. 26. Several houses in Common-pump street burnt down.

March 16. At St. Peter's Mancroft was rung a peal of 6240 changes, in 5 hours and 22 minutes.

Wm. Crotch, M. D. now of the university of Oxford, a native of this city, began here to astonish the musical world with his performances at the age of two years and nine months.

1779. This year was ushered in with one of the most terrible storms of wind known in the memory of any person living, by which many churches and houses were much damaged, in particular the lead on the north side of St. Andrew's church was entirely torn off, being rolled up and carried into the alley on the south side of the church yard.

1780, Jan. 20. At a numerous county meeting a petition was agreed to and signed, praying the house of commons to guard against all unnecessary expenditure, to abolish sinecure places and pensions, and to resist the increasing influence of the crown. Against the proceedings of this meeting a strong protest was afterwards presented.

1781, Aug. 4. The beautiful painted east window of the cathedral was opened for public view, representing the transfiguration of Christ; and about the same time many alterations and improvements were made in the lower close, which was converted into an elegant square, and planted with trees, in the same manner as it now appears.

This year Simon Wilkin, esq. was chosen one of the sheriffs, but, being a dissenter, refused to be sworn into the said office, and to qualify himself according to the corporation act, the case was referred to the decision of the judges of the court of king's bench, who granted a mandamus for his being discharged, whereupon another sheriff was elected and sworn.

1782, June 4. His majesty's birth day was celebrated here by an illumination and other tokens of joy.

1783. The foundation of the new bridge, at black friars, was laid by Starling Day, esq. mayor.

Monday, March 24, the public were entertained with the wool combers' jubilee; on occasion of the return of peace, which has necessarily a great effect on this as well as on every other manufacturing town. The pageant of the golden fleece, or as it is commonly called the procession of Bishop Blaize, was exhibited in a style far surpassing any thing of the kind ever before seen in this city; it consisted of several hundred persons, all of whom were employed or concerned in the trade of wool-combing. The characters were dressed with the greatest propriety, particularly the shepherds and shepherdesses, who were ornamented with all the embellishments that fancy could invent, or ingenuity devise; and the characters of Jason and the venerable Bishop Blaize were supported with a propriety which did their representatives great credit. At ten o'clock in the morning the procession set out from the public-house called the Cellar, in St. Martin's at Oak, preceded by trumpets and other musical instruments; 40 argonauts rode on horseback, accompanying the golden fleece,* which was preceded by Hercules, Peace, Plenty, and the banner of Britannia; the trophy was borne by 4 men on a grand palanquin, followed by Orpheus.—Next came Jason, the hero of the day, drawn by 4 horses in a phaeton, attended by Castor and Pollux. Then followed Bishop Blaize,† in an

* A very expressive emblem of trade, which diffuses its blessings to all classes of persons engaged in it.

† St. Blasius, or Blaze, bishop of Alexander and Martyn, under the emperor Dioclesian, in the time of the general persecu-

open chariot, drawn by 6 horses; he was dressed in the episcopal costume, crowned with a mitre, curiously contrived of wool, and attended by vergers, a band of music, the standard of the city, a chaplain, and several orators, who in every street delivered a very appropriate oration, composed for the purpose. The rear of the procession was brought up by 7 companies of wool-combers on foot, followed by 5 companies on horseback, with their proper attendants and insignia; and the whole procession, which extended above half a mile in length, was conducted with the greatest order and regularity. It passed through all the principal streets of the city; and so greatly was the public delighted with the spectacle, that it was represented at the theatre for several successive nights to crowded audiences, and the same persons employed on the stage who composed the public pageant.

1783. On Monday, the 1st day of Dec. the new-erected bridge at black friars was opened for carriages.

1784. On Monday, Feb. 16, the first air balloon, ever launched in this city, ascended from Quantrell's garden, without St. Stephen's gate, and afforded great satisfaction to many hundreds of spectators, which the novelty of the sight had assembled together.

And on Monday, March 15, two air balloons were let off—the first from Quantrell's garden, at half-past 12 o'clock at noon, and the second from Bunn's garden, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

On the 26th of Aug. the tower of the parish

tion, A. D. 282. He was a liberal promoter of the woollen manufactory, and being afterwards canonized, the wool-combers have ever since honoured him with the appellation of their tutelar Saint and Patron.

church of St. John at Timberhill suddenly fell down. It stood upwards of 700 years, and was built in the time of William the Conqueror.

1785, March 25. Mail coaches to London first established.

On Monday, June 1, Mr. James Deeker ascended in a car affixed to an air balloon, from Quantrell's garden, at ten minutes before 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He was carried by the force of the machine to an height almost incredible; and continued near half an hour suspended in the air; and then safely descended at Sizeland, near London, at a distance of ten miles.

At this period aerostatic experiments seem to have very much occupied the attention of the public; and the papers in all parts of the kingdom either announced or described the aerial excursions of some of the professors of aerostation; and in no place was it more encouraged than in this city; for on the 23d of the same month Mr. Deeker undertook another ascent in the car of a very elegant balloon, which left Quantrell's garden about five minutes past 3 in the afternoon.—The weather was very favourable to the experiment. Mr. Deeker was carried much higher than in his former voyage, and remained longer in the air; being full three quarters of an hour, when he descended in a field in the parish of Topcroft, twelve miles distant from this city.

But the enterprize which terminated most hazardously was that by Major Money, of Trowse Newton, made with the same balloon which had ascended with Count Zambeccari and Sir Edward Vernon some time before. Lieutenant Blake, of the royal navy, and Mr. Lockwood, of London, were to have accompanied the major in this aerial excursion, but from some deficiency in preparing

the apparatus, the balloon was not sufficiently inflated to be capable of ascending with more than one person; accordingly on Saturday, July 23, at 25 minutes past 4 in the afternoon, the major ascended from Quantrell's garden, in the presence of thousands of spectators, in a car, something resembling a pleasure boat, attached to a balloon of great magnitude and beauty. At first it rose but slowly, but after the major had lightened it a little by throwing out his great coat, it ascended higher than any of the former balloons, having first passed over some part of the town, and returned again, so as to be nearly over the place of its first ascension; it then took a north-east direction, and after becoming a very diminished object, it finally disappeared from the sight of the anxious spectators, having been about 45 minutes in their view. The balloon continued its course towards Yarmouth, when the wind veering a little it altered its direction, and it was seen over Lowestoft. It then entered a cloud, and took a direction over the sea. About 6 o'clock, by the air escaping too fast by the valve in the balloon, it descended very rapidly, till the boat touched the sea, and was soon filled with water; the air remaining in the balloon, was however sufficient to keep it above the head of the major, who continued in this perilous situation till 10 o'clock, when the night became dark and cloudy, and greatly augmented the horrors of his dreadful situation. During this time his immediate existence depended upon his keeping the balloon in such a state as to prevent the escape of the air, and required all the exertions he was capable of making. He, however, so far succeeded, as to be able to manage the machine till half-past eleven o'clock, when he was taken up by the Argus revenue cutter, of Harwich, commanded by Captain Haggis, and

landed at Lowestoft at eight o'clock the next morning; from whence he proceeded to Norwich, where he arrived about two o'clock, to the inexpressible joy of his numerous friends, and to the satisfaction of the public, who were in the utmost anxiety for his safety, upon the probability of his being out so far as to descend into the sea, after the balloon had taken that direction.

1786. In May the water-house on Tombland was taken down, and the pyramidal pillar, which contains the aqueduct, was erected in its place.

In July, a numeration of the inhabitants of the kingdom took place by order of government, when the number of the inhabitants of this city, with its liberties, was found to amount to 40,051, being 3882 souls more than at the last census in 1752, and 11,170 more than at that which took place in 1693. N. B. This account did not include the precincts of the close, nor the soldiers quartered, supposed in the whole to amount to 1000.

Sept. 15, a great contested election took place, for a representative to serve in parliament for this city, in the room of Sir Harbord Harbord, who was created a peer. The candidates were—the Hon. Henry Hobart and Sir Thomas Beevor, bart. The contest was carried on with incredible zeal by the respective partizans of the candidates, which at last increased to a riot, and much damage was done at the King's Head inn, and many persons were knocked down. The sheriffs adjourned the poll till the next morning, when it was again opened and continued till 6 o'clock, at which time it was finally closed, although about half an hour before that time several electors who had not voted demanded a poll for Robert John Buxton, esq. On casting up the numbers at the close of the poll, they stood as follows:—For the Hon. Henry

Hobart 1450—Sir Thomas Beevor 1383—Robert John Buxton, esq. 10.

Sir Thomas Beevor then demanded a scrutiny, which delayed the return for four days, when it was given up, and the sheriffs declared Mr. Hobart duly elected, and returned him accordingly.

Sir Thomas Beevor shortly afterwards presented a petition to the house of commons against the return, and prayed for a new election.

In October, the Sunday schools, for the instruction of the children of the poor inhabitants of this city, were first established.

1787. A committee of the house of commons having set this election aside, on the ground of treating, a new writ was issued for this city, and the election came on again on Thursday, March 15, when the same two gentlemen again stood the poll, which was carried on with great spirit and activity by the friends of both parties, till 7 o'clock in the evening, when it was closed by mutual consent. On casting up the poll, the numbers were:—For the Hon. Henry Hobart 1393—Sir Thomas Beevor 1313—majority 80; whereupon Mr. Hobart was declared duly elected. A scrutiny was then demanded by the friends of Sir T. Beevor, but was not long persisted in.

Mr. Hobart continued to represent Norwich to the day of his death; his attachment to the interest of the city in general, as well as the many acts of kindness to every individual, whom it was in his power to serve or oblige, conciliated the esteem and respect of all who knew him. He died universally lamented, May 10, 1799.

September 16. The benevolent and philanthropic Mr. Howard arrived here, and visited the several prisons and hospitals; he was pleased to express his entire satisfaction at the several

improvements suggested on his ormer visit, and which had since that time, through his recommendation, been carried into effect.

In the month of Sept. Mrs. Siddons performed eight nights at the theatre royal, to the great satisfaction of all lovers of the drama; and by her astonishing powers of acting, drew from the audience repeated and increasing plaudits. The theatre was filled every night, at the London prices, with the first company in the city and county.

This year Mr. Woodrow, being elected sheriff, refused to serve the said office, or pay the usual fine of 80*l*. unless he could be thereby excused from the office for ever. This the corporation denied, conceiving that they had no power to grant such an exemption, and as Mr. Woodrow refused to appear on Michaelmas-day to be sworn into office, the case was referred to the court of king's bench, who confirmed the decision of the corporation, whereupon Mr. Woodrow consented to accept the office, and was sworn accordingly.

Sept. 24, 25, and 26, was a grand performance of sacred music in St. Peter's Mancroft church and St. Andrew's hall. The principal performers were—Madam Mara, Mrs. Ambrose, Mr. Harrison, with a very numerous band of the first musicians. The festival lasted four days, and was attended by all the county families.

Nov. 5, being the centenary of the glorious revolution in 1688, it was observed here with great demonstrations of joy; in the evening was an illumination, and a bonfire in the market-place.

1789. The beginning of the year was marked by this city, as well as in many other parts of the kingdom, with every manifestation of the most unfeigned sorrow, for the dangerous and long continued indisposition of our beloved sovereign, which

was only to be dispelled by that most benign dispensation of Providence, his most unexpected recovery, which diffused joy into the hearts of his afflicted subjects, and which displayed itself in the most remote parts of the kingdom; but in no place with more splendour, gaiety, and festivity, than in Norwich. The citizens vied with each other in testifying their thankfulness, by ringing of bells, firing of guns, feasting and illuminations, and which they most laudably crowned by hospitality, charity, and feasting and regaling their poor neighbours, not excepting the poor in workhouses and the convicts in the prisons, so diffusive were the effects of the general joy.

The 23d day of April being set apart by royal proclamations for a general thanksgiving, for this happy event, was observed here with every religious solemnity: the corporation attended divine service at the cathedral, which, as well as the parish churches and other places of divine worship of every denomination, were crowded with their respective congregations, who all seemed united in one grateful sentiment. After service the shops were kept shut, the bells rung, the magistrates dined in public, and the poor were regaled. This day was observed in a similar manner in every borough and market town in Norfolk.

At Michaelmas John Beevor, esq. M. D. being elected one of the sheriffs, refused to take upon himself the said office, being a doctor of physic, in extensive practice. Application was made to the court of king's bench for a rule to shew cause, upon hearing which the rule was discharged, and the plea of the doctor admitted and confirmed.

1790. Sept. 8 was another grand musical festival at St. Peter's Mancroft church and St. Andrew's-hall, which continued several days, when

the public were highly gratified by the powers of Signora Storace, Miss Poole, Messrs. Kelly and Meredith, with other eminent musical performers from the metropolis.

1791. In this year it was proposed to erect a new bridge over the river near King-street gate, but the design was abandoned.

1792. Rochester-lane (now Orford-street) widened, and a good carriage road made across the Castle-ditches to the new opening in King-street, by public subscription.

The gentleman's-walk in the market paved with Scotch granite.

Several of the city gates were taken down.

1793. Two openings made in the city wall, at the south-east corner of Chapel-field and near Ber-street gate, for the convenience of carriages.

Aug. 8 was a great rejoicing, occasioned by the surrender of Valenciennes to the British forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York : it was celebrated here by the ringing of bells and firing of guns. A bullock, of 50 stone weight, was roasted whole in Ber-street, and given away to the populace, with four barrels of beer and upwards of 2000 loaves of bread. The festive scene was honoured with the presence of the mayor and some of the families of the first distinction in the city.

The new county gaol, adjoining to the castle, finished.

1794, Feb. The hay engine was taken down, and a weighing machine constructed on the castle-ditches, adjoining to the guard-house.

1794. On the 15th of May Isaac Saint, a publican, in the parish of St. Mary, was apprehended on a charge of treasonable and seditious practices, he being secretary to the corresponding society ;

he and his books were conveyed to London, where he was detained till the heads of that society, who were then under indictments, were tried at the Old Bailey, when they being acquitted, he was liberated.

Nov. 6. Heigham-street was laid under water by a sudden and violent flood.

1795, Feb. A rapid thaw occasioned another, equally distressing to the inhabitants.

June 16, being guild-day, Jeremiah Ives, Esq. was sworn mayor of this city a second time: this was the first instance of of a gentleman serving the office, in rotation, a second time. The inhabitants of the parish of St. Clement, of which he was a parishioner, erected a grand triumphal arch at the east end of the church, out of their great respect to the worthy chief magistrate, and in the evening it was illuminated.

1796, Feb. Some workmen employed on the premises of James Crowe, esq. at Lakenham, discovered about 100 human skeletons, supposed to have been deposited there during the plague, in 1665, of which 2251 persons died in this city in the same year.

April 25. Fine flour having risen to 70s. per sack, several bakers' shops were attacked by a mob, which was suppressed by the activity of the magistrates and their officers, and three persons taken into custody.

May 17. A dreadful affray took place in Bishop's-gate street, between the privates of the Northumberland and Warwickshire regiments of militia; several men were bruised, and two or three wounded with bayonets, before their officers could part them.

On the 25th of May was a contested election for this city; on casting up the numbers, after a very

spirited poll, they stood as follows:—The Hon. Henry Hobart 1622—the Right Hon. William Windham 1159—Bartlett Gurney, esq. 1076; whereupon the two former were declared duly elected.

July. A petition was presented to parliament, praying to have the lent assizes holden at Norwich instead of Thetford; upon which the magistracy of that borough presented, by their members, a counter petition, stating that the assizes had been held there for 562 years. The bill for this object was much opposed in the house of commons, in consequence of which it was lost.

1797. In the month of February the bank of England having, by the advice of the privy council, suspended the issuing of cash, the Norfolk and Norwich bankers judged it expedient for a time, to do the same, which occasioning great inconvenience, excited a general murmur throughout the city; the joyful intelligence however of the defeat of the Spanish fleet, by admiral St. John Jervis (now Earl St. Vincent), which was received on Saturday, the 4th day of March, had a great effect in dissipating the general gloom which at this time pervaded the public mind.

April 2. His Royal Highness Major-general Prince William Frederick of Gloucester arrived here, to take upon him the command of the troops on the eastern district. The mayor and corporation waited on him in due form, and at the assembly on the 3d of May, voted the freedom of the city to his Royal Highness and Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson. His Royal Highness was initiated into the society of the ancient and honourable Gregorians, and was elected their grand.

Various attempts were at this time made in this city, as well as in other parts of the kingdom, to

seduce the military from their allegiance. On the 27th of May, Mr. Thelwall arrived in this city: he was one of the persons who were tried by a special commission, at the old bailey, for treasonable and seditious practices, and who were acquitted. On May 28 he opened his lecture in the great room at the King's Arms, (since taken down) near Gurney's bank; on the following day a party of the Inniskilling dragoons, then lying here, and amongst whom inflammatory hand-bills had been previously circulated, proceeded to his lecture room, dispersed the audience, and destroyed the tribune and seats. Thelwall fled to the Shakespear public-house near adjoining, whither he was followed by the soldiers, and escaped by a back way, and immediately went to London: the soldiers destroyed all the furniture and demolished part of the house, but retreated peaceably on the appearance of their officers. The master of the house, on being pursued by the soldiers, threw himself from the garret into the street, and received considerable injury. At the subsequent assizes Mr. Luke Rice, a tailor, was indicted for aiding and encouraging the soldiers in the riot, but was acquitted.

June 20, being guild-day, James Crowe, esq. was sworn into the office of mayor the second time, (although not in rotation); being indisposed, the court waited on him at his house at Lakenham, where he received his charge and the insignia of his office; in consequence of which there was no procession to the cathedral, nor any public feast, neither on this day nor during the whole year of his mayoralty.

Oct. 14. Intelligence was received of the defeat of the Dutch fleet by admiral (now Lord) Duncan, on the 11th of this month, for which there was great rejoicings in this city. Many of the wounded

British seamen were brought here and admitted into the county hospital, and on their recovery were entertained with a feast at the public expence. Above 1700*l.* was raised in this city for the relief of the sick and wounded.

Oct. 27. The Prince of Orange visited this city.

Nov. 20. Major General Prince William (now duke) of Gloucester, assumed the military command of the eastern district.

1798, Jan. The sword of the Spanish admiral, Don Xavier Winthuysen, presented to the corporation by Admiral Nelson.

In Feb. voluntary contributions were raised throughout the kingdom, for the support of government, in repelling the threatened invasion of this country by the French nation. The subscription made by the inhabitants of this city amounted to more than 8000*l.*

At a special assembly of the corporation, holden in the month of February, Alderman Benjamin Day resigned his seat and office of alderman, being the sixth who has resigned his gown since the commencement of the present century; viz.

1704. Christopher Gibbs, alderman of North Conisford ward.

1724. Daniel Meadows, East Wymer.

1773. Benjamin Hancock, Mancroft.

1779. Sir Harbord Harbord, bart. East Wymer.

1783. Thomas Rogers, Fyebridge.

1798. Benjamin Day, Coslany.

In the month of April many of the inhabitants of the city came to the resolution of enrolling themselves as volunteers for the defence of the country.

In May several of the parishes received letters from the Lord Lieutenant of the county, signifying

that his Majesty had been pleased to accept their services.

The following is a list of the parochial corps, with their respective commanders:—

Mancroft Volunteers.—Captain John Browne.

St. Stephen's.—Captain Hardy.

East. Norwich.—Captain Thomas Blake, jun.

St. Peter's Permountergate.—Capt. Herring.

St. Saviour's and St. Clement's.—Capt. Fisk.

St. Andrew's.—Captain J. A. Murray.

The total number of the yeomanry cavalry, in Norfolk and Norwich, at this time was 632; in the kingdom, 19,190.

The following instance of temerity is certainly unparelleled:—On Sunday, July 29, a sailor boy, of the name of Roberts, aged 13 years, who then came from Yarmouth, went to the cathedral church in the time of morning service, and having obtained permission of the subsacrist, went to the upper window of the spire; not thinking this elevation sufficient, he got out of the upper window, and climbed by the crochets, which are a yard distant from each other; he ascended to the top of the spire, which he walked twice round, without taking the least hold. After having amused himself as long as he pleased, with turning the weathercock round, he descended in the same manner as he went up, in the presence of a great many spectators.

The concluding part of the year was marked in the annals of Great Britain with the most glorious triumph, with which its arms were ever blessed. The splendid victory obtained by our immortal countryman, Lord Nelson, over the French fleet at Alexandria, in Egypt, on the 1st day of August, was so complete, and achieved with so much bravery, courage, and magnanimity, as to place all former naval victories at a distance.

Oct. 2 was marked by a degree of enthusiasm never before excited; but no part of the kingdom were more zealous and active, in every demonstration of joy, than this the native county of the illustrious Hero of the Nile.

The general satisfaction was greatly augmented by the joyful intelligence, which reached this city on the 22d of the same month, of the glorious capture of the Brest squadron, by Sir John Borlase Warren, which excited the most patriotic effusions of joy and loyalty among all ranks of people.

Thursday, the 29th day of December, was the day fixed by government for a general thanksgiving to Almighty God, for this great and glorious victory, and was observed in this city with every mark of joy and festivity, which so great an event was capable of inspiring. The civil and military powers attended divine service at the cathedral, in the grandest procession ever witnessed; after which a feu-de-joie was fired, and the military and populace regaled with a bullock roasted whole in the market-place, and six barrels of strong beer; in the evening was a grand bonfire, round which the corporation walked in procession; and an illumination which extended to the most remote corners of the city, in which was displayed all the variety and taste that ingenuity could invent or fancy suggest.

This year the water was conveyed from the new mills into the reservoir in chapel-field, instead of the water-house; and on the former being completed with a tower on the north side, in which is an engine for carrying the water to the highest parts of the city, the water-house was taken down, and the ground cleared. The water, however, on the morning of Sunday, Oct. 28, burst from its confines, occasioned by a *sand gall* or vein of sand, which, unable to support the weight of above

50,000 barrels of water, suddenly gave way ; the water forced its way into the bowels of the earth with a noise resembling the roaring of the sea, and in three hours the bason was left empty, and the excavations occasioned by it were from 6 to 20 feet wide, and as much in depth, both within and without the embankment ; they were soon after properly filled up and secured against future accidents of a like nature, and nothing of the kind has since happened.

1799. On Monday, May 27, was a contested election for a representative in parliament for this city, occasioned by the death of the Hon. Henry Hobart. The candidates were—John Frere, esq. and Robert Fellowes, esq. when the former was elected by a majority of 159.

In the first week in November 3746 soldiers of the guards and other regiments, passed through this city, on their march from Yarmouth to London, having landed at the former place but a few days before from Holland. The populace seemed anxious to relieve the fatigue of the wearied soldiers, and to afford them all possible assistance ; and the attention of the mayor (John Herring, esq.) to provide them every accommodation which their uncomfortable situation required, was returned by the most distinguished acknowledgments of the government as well as of his majesty, to whom he was presented on the occasion, and offered the honour of knighthood, which he declined.

On Sunday, Nov. 3, his Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York, field marshal and commander in chief of his majesty's forces, honoured this city with his presence.

On Sunday, Dec. 29, the present Archbishop of Canterbury, then bishop of Norwich, preached a sermon in the evening for the benefit of the

humane society, for the recovery of persons apparently drowned, at the parish church of St. George at Colegate; a selection of sacred music was introduced in the course of divine service, at which 60 performers assisted; the mayor and corporation attended. 36 persons, who had by the means recommended and encouraged by this laudable institution been rescued from a watery grave, were placed in the chancel, to whom his grace addressed part of his discourse, with that persuasive energy with which his eloquent style of preaching is so happily marked. 73*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* was collected.

1800, May 24. At a full assembly of the corporation, it was unanimously agreed to present a loyal address of congratulation to his majesty on his providential escape from assassination by Hadfield, who fired a pistol at the king whilst in his box at Drury-lane theatre. The address was presented by John Herring, esq. mayor, and Robert Harvey, esq. mayor elect, both of whom were offered the honour of knighthood, which they declined. An address was likewise presented on the same occasion from the county of Norfolk, by Roger Kerrison, esq. high sheriff, who received the honour of knighthood on the occasion.

June 17, being guild-day, Robert Harvey, esq. was sworn into the office of mayor the second time.

By an act of parliament passed in the beginning of the year 1801, a census was to be taken on the 10th day of March, in the same year, by the overseers of the poor of every parish in Great Britain, and a return made of the same to the house of commons, stating the number of inhabited and uninhabited houses, and the number of souls, male and female, in their respective parishes; in the

return of which, the inhabitants of this city stood as follows :

PARISHES.	HOUSES.					Souls.
	Famil.	Inhab.	Unin.	Males	Femal.	
All Saints - - -	199	172	4	293	408	701
St. Andrew - - -	236	224	11	770	1088	1858
St. Augustine - -	338	327	75	537	695	1232
St. Benedict - -	205	200	29	364	474	838
St. Clement - - -	173	135	11	351	502	853
St. Edmund - - -	107	92	9	182	191	373
St. Etheldred - -	65	64	4	112	140	252
St. George Tombland	130	108	7	299	453	752
St. George Colegate	293	246	37	462	670	1132
St. Giles - - -	270	235	4	443	633	1076
St. Gregory - - -	224	212	9	439	618	1057
St. Helen - - -	74	74	6	195	198	393
St. John Maddermark.	176	148	12	1435	1219	2654
St. James - - -	149	128	23	230	290	520
St. John Sepulchre	303	292	20	481	663	1144
St. John Timberhill	237	228	3	406	482	975
St. Julian - - -	197	190	20	297	365	846
St. Lawrence - - -	248	245	24	375	524	1018
St. Margaret - - -	185	151	22	262	400	859
St. Martin at Oak	413	336	34	754	993	2153
St. Martin at Palace	264	226	27	418	518	1109
St. Mary - - -	303	277	29	404	573	1202
St. Michael Coslany	261	224	31	435	596	1185
St. Michael at Plea	80	72	5	183	263	502
St. Michael at Thorn	361	353	49	531	667	1442
St. Paul - - -	375	323	55	609	786	1681
St. Peter Hungate	104	85	3	158	913	394
St. Peter Marcroft	493	441	19	893	1226	2229
St. Peter Permounerg.	311	298	18	519	831	1350
St. Peter Southgate	102	102	21	171	207	378
St. Saviour - - -	235	203	22	410	574	984
St. Simon and Jude	83	77	6	151	182	333
St. Stephen - - -	572	509	31	913	1298	2211
St. Swithin - - -	138	113	7	225	278	503
Pockthorpe - - -	255	214	27	398	581	979
Heigham - - -	204	213	14	381	473	954
Precincts of Cathedral	136	118	3	255	361	616
						36,375

In this year some of the members of the corporation thought proper to enforce the act of Charles II. called the corporation act, whereby several gentlemen chosen to be common councilmen at the usual time of election were objected to, as dissenters, and not qualified to be members of that body, they not having within one year then last past received the sacrament, according to the rites of the church of England, by the said act required; but the electors being still determined to support them, no return was then made. On reference of the case to the court of king's bench, the court set the election aside; upon which the mayor directed the town clerk to take the necessary steps for procuring a mandamus empowering him to proceed to a new election. On the receipt of which a new election for common council took place in the month of May, and the same parties were again elected.

On Thursday, June 25, about two o'clock in the afternoon, a sudden and terrible fire broke out in the west end of the roof of the cathedral church, which at first seemed to threaten the destruction of that beautiful edifice. The conflagration was very rapid, and above 40 yards of the wood roof, with its covering of lead, was destroyed before the fire was got under, and which was at last extinguished with extreme difficulty; fortunately the stone roof within side did not receive any injury. The accident was occasioned by the carelessness of the plumbers employed to repair some breaches in the lead, who left their work to go to dinner, without securing their fire, which by some means communicated itself to the spars of the roof.

Oct. 3, the news of the preliminaries of peace being signed between this kingdom and France

arrived in this city, and was welcomed by the inhabitants with every expression of joy; and on Wednesday, the 21st of the same month, a general illumination took place upon that occasion.

Nov. 20. The son of Alderman Patteson was baptized at St. Stephen's church. The ceremony was conducted in a style superior to any thing ever before witnessed on such an occasion. The sacrament of baptism was performed by the Lord Bishop of Norwich; and a prince of the blood, his Royal Highness Prince William, now Duke of Gloucester, was one of the sponsors, who came to town expressly for that purpose; and on the Sunday following his Royal Highness attended divine service at the cathedral church.

1802. On Tuesday, May 4, peace was proclaimed here with great solemnity, on which occasion a general illumination took place.

July 5. A strong contested election for this city; the candidates, with the numbers respectively polled by them, were as follows:—for Robert Fellowes, esq. 1532—William Smith, esq. 1439—the Right Hon. William Windham 1356—John Frere, esq. 1328.

A contested election for the county of Norfolk was begun on Monday, the 19th of July, which terminated on the Wednesday in the following week, when the state of the poll stood as follows:—for Thomas William Coke, esq. 4317—Sir Jacob Henry Astley, bart. 3612—the Hon. Col. Wodehouse 3517.

The two first were declared duly elected, but the Colonel demanded a scrutiny, which continued open eight days, and at length terminated in favour of the sitting members.

A grand musical festival at St. Peter's Mancroft church, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday

mornings, the 5th, 6th, and 7th of October; and on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, at St. Andrew's hall. Mr. Braham, Mr. Bartleman, Mrs. Billington, and Miss Sharp, were the principal singers.

1803, March 7. An address of the corporation, congratulating his Majesty on his escape from the wicked conspiracy of Col. Despard, was presented to the King on Wednesday, March 16, by Sir Roger Kerrison, knt. mayor, Robert Fellowes, esq. and Alderman John Harvey, and was very graciously received.

May 18. The corporation and inhabitants perambulated the boundary of the city and its county, according to the tenure of the charter, dated 1555. The two last preceding times of marking the boundaries were May 31, 1753, and May 7, 1793.

On June 13 his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge visited this city, and was greeted by the inhabitants with those marks of loyalty and attachment which they have ever shewn to the illustrious family now on the throne.

July 6. Another address was presented to his Majesty, at St. James's, by John Morse, esq. mayor, Sir Roger Kerrison, and J. Patteson, esq. on the momentous state of the public affairs of this kingdom, and a renewal of hostilities on the part of the French nation.

July 28. A meeting took place at the King's Head, in the Market-place, to form a company of Volunteer Riflemen, to act in defence of the realm, Mr. Sheriff Black in the chair. Resolutions were entered into and the Norwich Riflemen formed; they afterwards increased to three companies, and were under the command of Major Richard Mackenzie Bacon.

Aug. 15. A meeting of the inhabitants took place at guildhall, in order to establish a regiment of volunteers. The resolutions entered into were immediately carried into effect. A subscription of 6,200*l.* was raised, and the City of Norwich Regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Harvey, was immediately trained.

1804, Jan. 18. The City Regiment of Volunteers took the oath of allegiance, and received their colours. The ceremony, which was very impressive, was performed in the market-place. The Rev. Mr. Prebendary Thurlow performed the office of consecration, with suitable exhortations and devotions. The colours were then presented by the mayor, attended by the court of aldermen.

In this year Norwich was appointed by government to be a garrison town, and the different volunteer regiments were brigaded, and did permanent duty at Yarmouth, Norwich, and Lynn.

Nov. 14, the new cast-iron bridge, at St. Michael Coslany, was opened for the passage of the public.

1805. In this year was first set on foot the asylum for the indigent blind of this city, to which the benevolent projector, Thos. Tawell, esq gave a house and ground in Magdalen-street, which he had recently purchased for the purpose of an hospital for their reception, at the expence of 1050*l.* and the voluntary contributions soon enabled him to carry the design into effect.

Nov. 8, arrived the important news of the total defeat of the combined fleets of France and Spain, by the British arms, under the command of Admiral Lord Nelson, who was killed in the moment of victory, in the glorious action. On which occasion the corporation moved in a special assembly, a loyal and dutiful address to the throne.

Dec. 5 was the day of the general thanksgiving for the victory at Trafalgar, which was observed with a degree of religious solemnity befitting the important occasion.

1806, June 13. The royal assent was given to the act of parliament for better paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, and otherwise improving this city; by which act two classes of commissioners were appointed for carrying the same into execution—the first consists of the magistrates and many of the principal inhabitants of the city, the succession of whom is to be kept up by the majority of the remaining commissioners, having a power to fill up vacancies on the demise of any of the persons named in the act, and as often as any vacancies shall happen, they are empowered to do so for ever. The second class are to be chosen by the parishioners in Easter week yearly, in the same manner as other parish officers, one or more for each parish, in proportion to its extent and population; the parish of St. Peter's Mancroft are to elect three commissioners, the parishes of St. Peter Permouthergate, St. Stephen, St. Giles, St. Andrew, St. George Tombland, and St. George Colegate, two commissioners each, and the rest of the parishes in the city one commissioner each, qualified as in and by the said act of parliament is directed. By this act the streets are to be new paved, on the same plan as London and other large places; all nuisances are to be removed, narrow passages widened, and the principal streets greatly improved; the expence to be levied upon the owners and occupiers of houses, &c. within the city, and to be collected by the parish officers, in the same manner as other parochial assessments.

This year the cathedral church was shut up,

in order to undergo a thorough repair. The guild sermon and the assize sermon were preached in St. Peter's Mancroft church, the oratorio for the benefit of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital was also performed there, and the sermon preached by the Lord Bishop of Norwich.

Nov. 5 and 6. A strong contested election for the city, which continued two days: the numbers of the polls, on their being cast up, stood as follows:—for John Patteson, esq. 1733—Robert Fellowes, esq. 1370—William Smith, esq. 1333; whereupon the two former were declared duly elected.

Nov. 13. A contested election for the county of Norfolk, which continued for seven successive days, when the numbers stood as follows:—for Thomas William Coke, esq. 4118—Right Hon. William Windham 3722—Hon. John Wodehouse 3365.—The two former, of course, were returned, but a petition was presented soon after the meeting of parliament.

1807. Sunday, Jan. 18, about one o'clock in the afternoon, nearly forty yards of the city wall, near Ber-street gate, fell into the ditch with a tremendous crash; five cows, in an adjoining shed, were killed, but no other injury was done.

March 4. The petition against the late return of members in parliament for the county of Norfolk, having been heard in a committee of the house, after nearly two hundred witnesses had been examined on the charges of excessive treating, bribery, corruption, and ministerial influence, the election was set aside and a new writ issued, and this day Sir Jacob Henry Astley, bart. and Edward Coke, esq. were elected without opposition.

April 20. The new pavement begun under the authority of the act of parliament; the first stone

was laid on the site where St. Stephen's gate formerly stood.

May 4. In consequence of the dissolution of parliament came on a contested election for this city—at the close of the poll the numbers stood as follows:—for John Patteson, esq. 1474—William Smith, esq. 1156—Robert Fellowes, esq. 546; whereupon the two former gentlemen were declared duly elected.

May 12. At the general election for the county of Norfolk, Sir Jacob Henry Astley, bart. and Thomas William Coke, esq. were returned without opposition.

June 16, being guild-day, the city maces were new gilt on the occasion. The mayor's feast was kept this year at chapel-field-house for the third time; the first was in 1544 and the second in 1561.

July 1. Robert Herring, esq. mayor, presented to the city 100*l.* towards the expences of the new pavement.

October 6. The quarter sessions for this city first held on Tuesday, having always been held before on a Friday.

Feb. 11. The greatest fall of snow which had been remembered for many years past, most of the roads were blocked up, and but few of the carriers could reach this city on the Saturday following.—In this neighbourhood the snow was not completely wasted for eight weeks afterwards.

Coslany or St. Martin's gate, Magdalen, and Ber-street gates taken down.

April 6. The greatest contest ever known for common-council for Wymer ward; the expences to the day of election were computed at nearly 3000*l.*

July 29. At a special assembly of the corpo-

ration, it was agreed to present an address of thanks to his majesty, for his great, prompt, and liberal support of the Spanish patriots, in their resistance of French tyranny and oppression.

Dec. 13. A meeting was held to consider of the propriety of an application to parliament for an act to erect a bridge over the river at Carrow Abbey. This measure met with much opposition.

1809, Jan. 28. A very great flood, which laid the lower parts of the city under water. The waters overflowed Fyebridge quay and Bishop's-gate-street, and boats were rowed in the street of St. Martin's at Oak.

Feb. 3. It was decided in the court of king's bench, that militia-men, while on actual service in any part of the united kingdom, whose families reside in Norwich, have a legal right to vote at elections of mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and common councilmen.

Feb. 13. A portion of Lieut.-Col. Patteson's and Col. Harvey's volunteers having tendered their services to government, many were accepted under the local militia act, and some of the officers appointed who had held commissions under the volunteer establishment.

May 31. This day the act of parliament was passed for erecting a bridge over the river, from Carrow Abbey to the road leading to Yarmouth.

Oct. 25. This day his Majesty commencing the 50th year of his reign, the same was observed as a jubilee throughout the united kingdom. In the morning divine service was performed in all the churches, and sermons on the occasion preached in the different places of religious worship. The corporation attended at the cathedral in great state, with the military, &c. who were liberally

regaled. Several public dinners were given, and the day was observed with every demonstration of joy. Such a display of loyalty and liberality was never before witnessed, all parties striving to excel each other in demonstrations of affection to their sovereign and charity to the poor.

1810. April 26. The first stone of Carrow bridge laid by Thomas Back, esq. mayor, in the presence of the magistracy and commonalty of the city.

July 12. A new chapel, founded by the methodists in connection of the late John Wesley, in Calvert-street. The first stone was laid by the Rev. Mr. Gilpin, with appropriate religious solemnities.

August 6. The first stone of the Foundery bridge laid by Jonathan Davey, esq. alderman.

1811. Feb. 24. At the assembly held this day, it was agreed to extend the freedom of this city to foreigners, with the consent of the common council.

March 17. A terrible fire broke out early on a Sunday morning, in Upper Market-street, whereby the houses of Messrs. Culley and Freeman were consumed and others damaged.

April. Contributions made in all the churches for the relief of the British prisoners in France.

May 1. A great contest for mayor; the election continued two days.

27. The census of the population taken by Act of Parliament.

NUMBER OF SOULS.

1693.	1752.	1786.	1801.	1811.
<u>28,881</u>	<u>36,169</u>	<u>40,051</u>	<u>36,832</u>	<u>37,263</u>

June 20. The new methodist's chapel, in Cal-

vert-street, opened by the Rev. Thomas Coke, L.L. D. successor to the late Rev. John Wesley.

Sept. 11. A great meeting held in St. Andrew's hall, for the purpose of establishing an auxiliary bible society. The Lord Bishop of Norwich presided. There were present most of the distinguished characters in this city and neighbourhood, and the hall was filled with persons of all religious denominations, who so earnestly concurred in this undertaking, that upwards of 800*l.* was immediately subscribed, and which has since been augmented to upwards of 2600*l.* besides annual subscriptions to the amount of 600*l.*

A comet appeared every night for several months.

Oct. 8. At the quarter sessions the city gaol was presented by the grand jury to be in a state of decay and insecurity.

A grand musical festival for three mornings at St. Peter's Mancroft church, and three evenings at St. Andrew's hall. The vocal parts were supported by Madame Catalani, from the King's theatre, and several other London performers of great musical eminence.

Dec 9. The floor of a room at the Three Tuns tavern, St. Andrew's Steps, fell through with fifty persons, none of whom received any considerable injury.

1812. Jan. 19. A fire near Coslany bridge.

April 23. Several skeletons dug up on the scite of the demolished church of the Holy Cross, in Wymer-street, which had been buried before the year 1551.

June 16. No guild sermon nor feast.—Alderman Davey entertained 700 freemen at his seat, at Eaton.

25. New Baptist's chapel, in St. Mary's, opened by the Rev. J. Kinghorn.

July 17. A meeting at the shirehall of the nobility and gentry of the city and county, for forming an auxiliary society, for educating the children of the poor in the principles of the church of England. 1509*l.* subscribed on the occasion.

19. A sermon preached at St. Peter's Mancroft church for that purpose, and 37*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* collected, which was followed by other liberal contributions.

August 1. The whole amounted to 2,388*l.* 10*s.* and the annual subscriptions to 305*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

17. Great rejoicings for the splendid victory obtained by Lord Wellington over the French army in Spain.

27. A new street built from the scite of the King's Head, in the Market-place, to the Castle Ditches.

September 14. The first stone of the new Baptists' chapel, St. Clement's, was laid by the Rev. Mark Wilks and Ald. Davey.

October 7. A sharply contested election for members to represent this city in parliament: the numbers were—for Wm. Smith, esq. 1544—Chas. Harvey, esq. 1137—John Patteson, esq. 1050.—The two former were returned.

8. Another grand meeting of the bible society, at St. Andrew's hall.

14. The county election. Sir Jacob Henry Astley and Thos. Wm. Coke, esq. were unanimously elected.

20. Blanket society, for the comfort of the poor, first formed.

24. On account of the prevalence of the small pox, 1317 persons were vaccinated from the beginning of the year to this time.

November. A dispute took place between the

Right Hon. Harbord Lord Suffield, lord lieutenant and custos rotolorum of the county of Norfolk, and John Turner Hales, high sheriff, concerning the property of the shirehall, on the castle hill: on reference, however, to great legal authority, it did not appear to be vested in either, but in the justices for all public purposes.

13. His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales visited this city.

20. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge likewise honoured this city with his presence.

December. The season was marked by many charitable distributions.

22. Intelligence arrived of the total defeat of the French army in Russia, and the private escape of Bonaparte to Paris.

1813. Jan. 16. A plan proposed for having evening service, on Sundays, at some of the parish churches.

30. The evening lectures commenced at the churches of St. Stephen, St. Andrew, and St. Lawrence.

Feb. 2. The charitable Mr. Webb visited this city and distributed a great deal of money among the poor in small donations.

March. A new charity school established; for the accommodation of the scholars it was proposed to erect a gallery in St. Andrew's church.

May 1. A great contest for mayor, the election continued two days, between John Harvey, esq. and Jonathan Davey, esq. who had a majority of 37 votes, but the court did not return him.

22. The opinion of Serjeant Lennox was taken on the case, who decided that Alderman Harvey was ineligible to the office, not being a resident inhabitant of the city. No return was made at this time.

CHAPTER IV.

Of the Government of the City, Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military, Trade, Population, Police, &c.

THE city of Norwich, with the county of the same city, sends two representatives to the imperial parliament, and its civil government is vested by charter in a mayor, 23 aldermen, 2 sheriffs, a recorder, high steward, a chamberlain, a town clerk, who is clerk of the peace, and 60 common council

The representatives are elected by a majority of the freemen, and the city and its liberty, being a county of itself, the freeholders enjoy the same privilege, which so greatly increases the number of voters as to render a contested election very expensive to the candidates, and there is no place in the kingdom where the elections are carried on with more spirit, or are more tenaciously disputed. The sheriffs are the returning officers.

The aldermen are elected by the resident freemen of the great ward (or fourth part of the city) in which the vacancy happens, and the election must take place within five days after death or resignation. The alderman so elected is sworn into his office at the next court of mayoralty, which he holds for life, except the said court, at any time, should think proper to accept his resignation.—The aldermen are justices of the peace in the wards for which they are chosen respectively, and have the style of Worshipful.

The mayor is annually elected by the freemen at large on the first day of May, and sworn into his office on the guild-day (the Tuesday preceding midsummer-eve); and the mode of election is by nominating four of the aldermen who have served the office of sheriff, and have not been mayor for five preceding years; the two aldermen who stand the highest on the poll, are returned to the remainder of the court of aldermen, who select one of them at their discretion, but it is more customary to appoint the senior alderman, who has been sheriff and has not served the mayoralty; and if there be no alderman in the court below the chair so qualified (as has lately been several times the case) the senior alderman above the chair is appointed.—The mayor is chief magistrate, has the style of Right Worshipful, is justice of the quorum, not only during his mayoralty, but ever afterwards; he is conservator of the peace of the city, county, and river, holds the quarter sessions, (with the other aldermen) and is president of the court of mayoralty; the alderman who last served the office of mayor is his deputy, and sits in his absence. The mayor holds courts every Wednesday and Saturday at guild-hall, to hear complaints and superintend the preservation of the peace and government of the city. For the support of his dignity, he is attended by a sword bearer, two serjeants at mace, and four beadles, (one of whom is bell-man or common crier) and a special constable to execute his warrants; he has likewise under him the police of the city, consisting of two coroners, a chief constable, twenty-four petty constables, and the governor or keeper of the city bridewell.

The two sheriffs are annually elected, one by the court of aldermen, at some court between midsummer and michaelmas, the other by the freemen on

the last Tuesday in August, and they are sworn into the office on michaelmas-day. They hold courts in guild-hall, for trial of actions of debt and trespass, and have each an under sheriff, chosen by themselves, to assist them in the return of the king's writs, in impannelling juries, and other duty incidental to their office. They keep the quarter sessions, before the mayor and aldermen, on the Tuesday before the Norfolk sessions, and have eight serjeants or sheriff's officers, appointed by themselves, to execute their writs, and the gaoler or governor of the city gaol to take the custody of their prisoners.

The recorder (who is always a barrister at law) assists in the mayor's courts, and quarter sessions, as chief judge. He is always a justice of the quorum, and one of the counsel for the city.

The high steward (who is also a barrister) assists in the sheriffs' court as chief judge, in the absence of the recorder; he is likewise justice of the quorum, and the other counsel for the city. The recorder and steward hold their offices for life.

The town clerk is clerk of the peace for the city and county, and attorney for the city.

The chamberlain is treasurer and solicitor for the city, and has an under-chamberlain to assist him in the execution of his office.

The town-clerk, chamberlain, and sub-chamberlain, hold their places for life.

The common council are elected by the resident freemen of the four great wards respectively, on the first four days of the week but one before Easter (called Cleansing Week.) By the custom of the city three nominees are elected by the freemen for each ward, who chuse the rest of their brethren; the elections of these nominees are usually contested with much vigour. The common-council

so chosen are sworn in on the 3d of May, and appoint one of their body their speaker; they are attended by a beadle, who serves the speaker's summons and keeps the door of the council-chamber.

The water bailiff is appointed by the mayor, and acts as constable in preserving the peace on the river, and apprehending persons guilty of piracy, &c. thereon.

The chief constable is appointed by the court of mayoralty, and the twenty-four petty constables, two for each ward, are appointed one by the aldermen and the other by the common-council of the ward respectively.

As it has been customary in all places and times to assign to magistrates and governors of large and populous towns certain appropriate habits, the better to distinguish them in their offices, and to excite a greater degree of respect and veneration to their persons, the following habits are worn by the magistracy and officers of this corporation, according to the order of the court of mayoralty made 1755.

The aldermen, on Sundays, great festivals, and holidays, wear gowns of fine scarlet cloth, faced with black velvet; at other times gowns of fine violet cloth, faced in the same manner.

The mayor, when he is sworn into office, has, besides his gown, a robe or mantle, worn over the left shoulder, composed of crimson silk, shot with blue, which is called the Cloak of Justice,* which he wears for life.† During his mayoralty he wears

* I put on righteousness and it clothed me: my judgment was a robe and a diadem.—JOB 29. v. 14.

† The mayor and justices wear the cloak of justice on the following days, viz. the Guild-day, Christmas-day, Easter-day, Whitsunday, the king's restoration, the king's birth-day, the king's coronation, the king's accession, and gunpowder treason; like-

the gold chain and medal, presented by Mr. Matthew Goss in 1757. The old city chain, purchased in 1715, is worn by the deputy mayor till the new mayor is elected, who then puts it on, and wears it till the guild-day.

The sheriffs appear in gowns of fine purple cloth, faced with black velvet, except when the aldermen are in violet, and then the sheriffs appear in black; they likewise, during their shrievalty wear about their necks the gold chains given by Thomas Emerson, esq. in 1739; and at assizes and sessions, appear with white wands in their hands.

On fast days the mayor is in purple, the aldermen and sheriffs in black.

The recorder and steward, on such days as the cloaks of justice are worn, appear in gowns of rich black satin, tufted with silk, at other times in plain bar gowns.

The dress of the town clerk and chamberlain is a black silk gown, tufted with silk.

The sword-bearer wears a black silk tufted gown, and a hat of crimson velvet, embroidered with gold, with strings and tassels of the same, and is nearly of the form commonly worn in the time of queen Elizabeth. On days when the cloaks of justice are worn, he wears the Cap of Maintenance, of grey fur, with gold strings and tassels, which is exactly similar to that worn by the sword-bearer of the city of London.

The common-council wear black gowns; such of them as have been sheriffs, violet; the speaker and coroner, black silk.

wise on all days of public thanksgiving. At the assize sermon the mayor only.

N. B. The crimson velvet gown, given to the mayor by Lord Henry Howard in 1670, is, by length of time, fallen into decay, and therefore disused.

The sub-chamberlain and two serjeants at mace have black gowns, the beadles blue coats, of the fashion of queen Elizabeth's reign, and silver badges, with the city arms.

The beadle to the commons a blue coat, tufted with black silk.

The sheriffs' officers in liveries, according to the pleasure of the sheriffs.

The city regalia consists of the following particulars:—The sword of justice, borne before the mayor in all public processions.* King Henry IV. with the charter first appointing a mayor, gave the city a sword of state, and which, by the said charter, is authorised to be borne erect in the presence of the greatest men in the realm, even the royal blood, saving only the presence of the king's majesty.

The blade is of fine polished steel, the pommel and cross bar of silver gilt, the scabbard is of crimson velvet, chapped with silver, richly chased and gilt.† When the sword-bearer carries the sword before the mayor, he wears the hat or cap of maintenance before described, and is permitted to ride in the same carriage with the mayor. By this charter, the mayor is authorised to have borne before him any maces or other insignia of authority, with the king's arms thereon, even in the royal presence.‡

The mace or sceptre, given by queen Elizabeth, is of chrystal, set in silver gilt, and for the beauty its workmanship is considered as a great curio-

* He heareth not the sword in vain, for he is the minister of God, a revenger, to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil. ROMANS, 13. v. 4.

† There is a mourning scabbard, similar in its ornaments, but of black velvet instead of crimson.

‡ The sword now used was presented by the guild of St. George's company, A. D. 1704.

sity ; it is designed as an emblem of government, and is borne by the chamberlain or sub-chamberlain, on such days only as the cloaks of justice are worn.

Two large maces of silver, doubly gilt, borne in all public processions by the mayor's serjeants at mace, one of which was given to the city by Lord Henry Howard, Jan. 5th, 1670; the other was the gift of Sir Robert Walpole in 1734.

Four beadles' staves, with the heads of silver, given by St. George's company, A. D. 1704; the staff or mace, borne by the beadle before the commons, handsomely painted, instead of that given by king Henry V. to be carried before the aldermen of St. George's company, and now disused.

Twenty-four long painted staves, for the constables of the several wards.

The two city standards, used only on the guild-day, the first blue and silver, with the figure of Britannia on it, is borne before the commons; the second, of crimson and gold, with the city arms, borne before the mayor and aldermen, with proper habits and caps for the standard bearers, corresponding with the standards.

The snap-dragon, the last remains of St. George's company. This peculiarity to Norwich guild, from length of time, fell into decay; but a new one has been made, and was first exhibited on the guild-day, 1795.

The arms of this city are, ruby, a castle, triple towered pearl. below it, a lion of England passant-guardant. carb. first added by king Edward III. The supporters are two arch-angels, with their wings expanded, proper: and for the crest, the cap of maintenance. The lower part is usually embellished, with the sword and maces, all proper.

The numerous poor of this city are governed

by the corporation of guardians, first incorporated A. D. 1711, which is composed of a governor, deputy-governor, treasurer, auditor, and clerk; the mayor, sheriffs, recorder, high steward, aldermen, and common-council for the time being, and thirty-two guardians, annually elected out of the inhabitants of the several parishes of the city and hamlets, assisted by the church-wardens and overseers of the poor of the several parishes; they have under them a beadle, an assistant beadle, two visitors, the governor of the infirmary, and the governor of the workhouse. There are also four city surgeons and one man midwife, to attend the poor when necessary.

The ecclesiastical government of this city is under the Lord Bishop of Norwich, who holds his consistorial in the chapel of St. Mary the Less, within the cathedral church. These several parishes of the city and its liberty constitute the deanry of Norwich, subject to the archdeacon, who holds his court in the parish church of St. Michael at the Pleas for the said deanry, four parishes excepted,* which are the peculiars of the dean and chapter, who hold their court in Jesus' Chapel within the cathedral church. The arms of the see are, top. three mitres string. carb—of the deanry, arg. a cross. sab.

The military government is regulated by the Lieutenant of the city and county of Norwich, which is in the appointment of the king, and is annexed to the lieutenancy of the county of Norfolk, who appoints the deputy lieutenants for the same. A great portion of the Norfolk militia are raised in this city, besides the substitutes procured here for

* St. Mary in the Marsh, St. Paul, St. James, and the hamlet of Pockthorpe (i. e. Little Thorpe), formerly of the parish of St. William, and now united to St. James.

other places, whose good conduct and discipline have gained them much respect in his majesty's service.

The trade of this city has for many years past been very extensive in the worstead manufactory, the staple commodities of which are crapes, bombasins, and camblets, besides which damasks, satins, and alopeens, were made in great abundance. To these has lately been added the introduction of linen, cotton, woollen, and gauze manufactories, in a very extensive degree, as well as of shawls and a variety of fancy goods of the same kind, for dress and furniture, which give employment to a great number of ingenious mechanics, as do the iron founderies and the strong beer and porter breweries, which are very extensive, and in which are brewed large quantities of that excellent beer called Nog, not only for the consumption of the city, but of all the neighbouring country. The staple manufacture is exported to Holland, Russia, Ostend, Hamburgh, the Baltic, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the East and West Indies. In return, great quantities of foreign merchandise are imported at Yarmouth, to be sent to Norwich, the communication being by barges called keels and wherries, which navigate the river Wensum, and are from 20 to 60 tons burden. The importations are chiefly coals, Irish yarn, fish, oil, and foreign wine. It has been supposed, that within half a century last past, Norwich has supplied the recruiting service for the army and navy with ten thousand recruits, without feeling any present inconvenience from the loss of such a number of the labouring hands; but the really industrious seldom enlist.

This city is pleasantly situated nearly in the centre of the county of Norfolk, in the latitude of 52 deg 42 min. N. 112 miles North-east from Lon-

don, in the midst of a fertile country, agreeably interspersed with delightful villas and gentlemen's seats. The roads are spacious and good, most of them being turnpikes, and the magistrates of the present day will be entitled to the thanks of posterity, for their attention to every thing which can improve the appearance, and contribute to the general welfare of the city. The inhabitants in general are remarked for their urbanity, hospitality, and the readiness with which they contribute to all public and private charitable institutions, the better classes for their taste and munificence; and greatly to the credit of the lower classes, much less of that inclination to dissoluteness of manners prevails among them than is usually found in large and populous cities. So strict is the attention of the magistrates, in checking in its earliest existence the progress of vice and immorality, that the execution of a criminal in the city does not occur for many years together; there have lately been instances both at assizes and sessions, when not a single prisoner has appeared on the calendar for trial.

The city contains within its liberty 1 cathedral and 38 parish churches, 2 foreign churches, 2 Roman Catholic chapels, 3 Presbyterian, 1 Independent, 4 Anabaptist, 3 Methodist, and 2 Quaker's meeting-houses, 3 public halls, 3 common prisons, 8 public hospitals, 11 charity schools, 1 dispensary, 7 common bridges, a theatre-royal and an assembly-house, horse and foot barracks, 8396 houses, and above 37,000 inhabitants.

For the better preservation of the peace the city is divided into four great wards, called Conisford Ward, Mancroft Ward, Wymer Ward, and the Northern Ward: these are subdivided into three smaller divisions, each of which is under the juris-

diction of an alderman and two constables. The streets are lighted by lamps, in the winter season. There are also firemen, who are always ready in case of any accident happening by fire; and there are several engines in the guildhall and parish churches, with fire-buckets, and plugs belonging to the water-works, which likewise supply the inhabitants with water, brought to the houses by pipes laid under the streets, in the same manner as the new-river water-works in London. The greatest extent of the city within the walls, from the North to the South, is about two miles; and from the West to the East, more than a mile. The walls are said to include a space of more than three miles in circumference, but the whole has never yet been built upon, large portions of ground in the extremities next the walls being laid out in gardens and orchards, which gives this city a more rural appearance than many towns of not one-quarter of its extent; beside the large open spaces of Chapel-field and the Castle-ditches. The hamlets in the liberty without the walls are very thinly inhabited, and extend about a mile from the gates on the East and North sides of the city, and two miles on the sides of the South and West.

CHAPTER V.

Conisford Ward, with its Churches and other Buildings, and its Hamlets described.*

BY reason of its great antiquity this ward claims the precedency, being the old burgh of the castle, where the inhabitants first settled themselves for the conveniency of fishing, and in which the first public buildings were erected. The street called King-street, next the river, extends the whole length of this ward, from South to North, and is a place of great resort for all persons who do business in the craft which navigate the river between Norwich and Yarmouth, and carry to that place great quantities of corn and other goods for exportation or the coasting trade, and return laden with coals for the supply of the city and the neighbouring country. All goods for exportation are brought here on carts, and put on board the keels or barges, the East side of the street having several convenient wharfs for that purpose. This great ward is subdivided into three small wards, called South Conisford, North Conisford, and Ber-street.

* Conisford : some have derived it from Conesford (i. e. Cowsford or Kinesford), being divided from Cowholm by a brook (now Stone-bridge), over which the cows forded to that pasture long before the conquest. Others have derived it from Coningsford (i. e. King's Ford), the lands on the South side of the brook being in the liberty of the castle, which was the king's royalty or manor, as that on the North side was the bishop's. If this be admitted, the modern name of King street is certainly a very appropriate appellation.

SOUTH CONISFORD WARD

Contains three parishes, viz. St. Peter Southgate, St. Etheldred, and St. Julian.

1.*—ST. PETER † SOUTHGATE.

This church is a rectory, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich, in right of the Lordship of the Abbey and Convent of St. Benedict at the Holm. It was founded before the year 1217, and is a small building, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a square tower, but meanly fitted up. In the latter are three bells, and on the top is a tall shaft with a vane resembling a dragon. On the North side of the church is a small transept or chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, formerly used as a vestry. The inside of the church contains nothing remarkable. The parish is small, and the revenues of the church so inconsiderable, that divine service is performed here only once in a fortnight.

There is neither street nor lane in this parish, except a small part of King-street, on the East side of the church, and a steep winding passage leading from the church-yard to Ber-street gate.

Opposite this church, on the East side of the street, formerly stood St. Olave's chapel, which was parochial before the conquest; but being consolidated to St. Peter's in the reign of Edw. III. was pulled down before 1345, and the parishes united.

* The churches now in use are numbered, in order to distinguish them from other religious buildings, the names of which will frequently occur in the course of this description.

† The first settlers here being fishermen, it is not wonderful that one of the first-built churches should be dedicated to their tutelar saint, and the gild of St. Peter, or the Fishermen's Gild, was anciently kept in it.

On the South-west side of the church lie Butler's-hill, corruptly called Butter-hills, from John le Boteler, who gave the hills to Carrow abbey long before the year 1500. These hills are very steep and in some parts inaccessible. That side of the hill bounded in by the city wall, is planted with trees, and formerly called the Wilderness, but is now a public garden called Richmond-hill.

At the South end of King-street stood Conisford gate, a small mean building, taken down in 1793. The city wall, from the gate to the river, is in ruins: on the sides of the river stands the remains of two towers, between which was formerly the old boom or beam, which went across the river, and was placed there to stop vessels till they had payed the toll of the river. The tower on the West side of the river is in ruins, but that on the East is in better preservation; in the inside are the remains of a staircase, and on the summit three turrets, probably to fix fire-beacons upon to give light in the night to the vessels coming up the river: the upper part is going to decay. The city wall adjoining to the gate is built upon, on the outside, but it is probable the buildings will never be carried any further, as the wall runs up the steep hills before-mentioned, and will for many years remain a specimen of the ancient manner of civil fortifications. On the wall ascending the hill is a tower, and on the summit stands the Great Black Tower, or Governor's Tower, as it has been sometimes called, (and which might probably be the residence of the military commander in times when the city was besieged); from the top of it is an extensive view of the country and river, and the present proprietor has erected an observatory.

Just without Conisford gate is situated the hamlet of

CARROW,*

Or Carrow abbey, formerly a nunnery and a parish church, dedicated to St. James. The nunnery was dedicated to St. Mary and St. John, and was founded by two ladies named Seyna and Lestelina, A. D. 1146. It was richly endowed by King Stephen, who settled upon it all his then uncultivated lands lying in this city. At the general dissolution of monasteries it shared the fate of other religious houses, and the parish was united to Lakenham. The scite of the abbey, which contained ten acres within its walls, became private property, by grant from King Henry VIII. The church dedicated to St. James the Apostle, and the hospital or nunnery dedicated to St. Mary and St. John, containing in the whole about ten acres, was disposed of by the crown and became private property. King Stephen having annexed to this nunnery the patronage of the churches of St. Etheldred and All Saints, the right of presentation to them still remains in the proprietor of this manor, of which little at present is remaining, except the house of the Rev. Mr. Walpole.—It was several years in agitation to erect a bridge over the river at this place, but it was a measure which met with much opposition; it was at last however carried into effect. On the 31st of May, 1809, an act of parliament was passed for that purpose, and the foundation stone thereof was laid by Thos. Back, esq. mayor, the 26th of April, 1810. The bridge is neatly constructed of stone and cast iron, in one arch, over the river, from whence a good carriage road has been made to communicate with the Yarmouth road at Thorpe; and it is probable the

* Carrow, or Carhoe, i. e. the hill by the carr's side. Hoe signifying a hill and carr a watering place.

buildings will speedily increase, as the situation by means of the bridge is very convenient. The road here turning to the West, falls into the turnpike on Bracondale hill.

2.—ST. ETHELDRED'S* CHURCH

Is a small building, consisting only of a nave

* Saint Etheldred or Etheldreda, virgin, foundress and first abbess of the monastery and abbey of Ely, daughter of Anna or Annas, King of the East Angles, who kept his court in the castle of Norwich; where most probably she was born, being solicited in marriage by Tombert, Prince of the Girvii, a people who inhabited what is now called the Fens of Lincolnshire, her father settled on her the whole of the isle of Ely, which was from that time held by castle-guard service of him and his successors. The lady went to reside with her husband at Ely, but in consequence of a former vow of perpetual virginity, the marriage was never consummated; he therefore married another wife, and Etheldreda founded the conventual church of Ely, A. D. 673, of which she became the first abbess. These meritorious acts were so highly thought of by the church of Rome, that a few years afterwards she was canonized, and the day on which she died, October 17, set apart to her memory, as it stands at present in the calendar. In 1081, Simeon, the 9th abbot, founded the new conventual church, which Harvey, Bishop of Bangor, converted into a cathedral (as it still continues), and of which he became the first bishop, A. D. 1109. King Henry I. released the bishop from the services due to the crown, and settled on him and his successors the government or lieutenancy of the whole isle of Ely, with the power of appointing all inferior magistrates and officers, and which jurisdiction the Bishops of Ely continue to enjoy to this day. The shrine of the deceased St. Etheldreda attracted many of the devout from all parts on the day of her festival; and as was the custom in those times, many chapmen brought different kinds of goods to dispose of, particularly ribands and other haberdashery wares, which gave rise to a large annual fair, still kept at Ely on the 17th of October. In the broad provincial dialect of that time and country, it was usually called St. Audrey's Fair. The insulated situation of the inhabitants made them glad of any opportunity of purchasing those kinds of goods, of which the merchants took advantage, and used to carry such as were inferior in quality, knowing they would there find a ready sale; and when any ribands or other articles of decoration were shewy and worthless, they used to say that they were (*t' Audrey*) that is, that they were fit only for St. Audrey's Fair. The lordship of this fair was in the prior and monks till the dissolution, and is now in the Dean and Chapter of Ely.

and chancel and a South porch. The tower at the West end is round at the bottom, but octangular in the upper part, and is no higher than the nave, though there is no doubt that it was formerly carried to a considerable height; at present it is quite plain, and contains only one small bell. The church withinside is neat and convenient, and is a rectory in the presentation of the corporation of this city. Divine service is performed only once in a fortnight. There is no account when or by whom this church was founded, although it may fairly be presumed to be one of the most ancient date in the city, mention being made of it before the year 1272, and it belonged to the prior and convent of Norwich till the reign of Edward VI. by whom it was settled on the corporation, as part of the revenue of St. Giles's Hospital. The parish is very small, containing only a part of King-street and the lane on the North side of the church. It is said that many families of distinction had formerly their city houses in this parish, viz Goosehill Hall, the dwelling of Sir Thomas de Helgheton, knt. of Henry de Norwich, of the Abbot of Wymondham, of Sir James Hobart, knt. of Sir Robert de Salle, killed by the rebels in the reign of Edward III. no remains of any of which are now existing. The ancient house, known by the name of the Music-house, was built before the reign of King John, probably by Moses, one of the rich Jews who settled here in the reign of William Rufus; it afterwards became the property of his grandson Isaac, at whose death (probably on pretence of treason for the sake of his wealth) it escheated to the crown. Henry III. gave it to Sir William de Valeres, knt. and in 1290 it was the residence of Alan de Freston, Archdeacon of Norfolk, who had a public chapel there for divine

service, but this being found prejudicial to the parish church, by diminishing the voluntary offerings, it was after his death quite disused. The house, in 1626, was the property of John Paston, esq., and in 1633 the city house of Lord Chief Justice Coke. It has for many years past been and still is a public-house.

3.—ST JULIAN'S* CHURCH.

This is the smallest building of any of the churches in this city, and consists only of a nave and chancel, the inside of which is however decently furnished. To the West end adjoins the tower, which is round from the bottom to the top, battlemented, and adorned with a handsome vane. Within it hangs one small bell, and on the first floor is to be seen an empty coffin, without a lid, but there is no tradition how it came to be placed there. This church is a rectory, but the augmentation of the living is so small, that service is performed in it only once in a fortnight. The foundation is very ancient, supposed to have been before the conquest, from which time till the reign of King Stephen, it was in the patronage of the crown, but it was by that prince settled with the church of All Saints, on the Abbey of Carrow, and the presentation to it is still in the lord of that manor. The parish is small and contains no buildings worth notice. Part of King-street is comprehended in it, with some of the adjoining lanes, which are steep, narrow, and disagreeable; it likewise includes the scites of the dissolved parish churches of St. Edward, St. Clement, and St. Ann, and Hil-

* St. Julian was a monk and Confessor of the Church of Antioch, who most probably suffered martyrdom A. D. 358. He was commemorated in the ancient Latin calendar on the 9th day of January.

debrond's Hospital, no remains of any of which are now extant, nor of an anchorage, formerly situated between the church-yard and King-street.

NORTH CONISFORD WARD.

4.—ST. PETER PERMOUNTERGATE

Received that name from its vicinity to the ancient outward gate of the castle, near the foot of the mount. It was originally built by Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk and Governor of the Castle, by whom it was given to the prior and convent of the cathedral church, and it is to this day a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the dean and chapter. In the year 1486 the prior and convent pulled down the old church, and on its scite erected the present handsome and regular building, consisting of a spacious nave and chancel, with very fair windows; there are no pillars within the building, but the pulpit and reading desk, with the pews, are regular and handsome; the altar is very neatly fitted up, and in addition to the Ten Commandments, Lord's Prayer, and Creed, the upper part is adorned with an historical picture, painted and presented by an inhabitant of this parish (not a professional man) in 1780—the subject is the crowing of the cock and St. Peter weeping; it has been allowed to be a good painting. The chapel of St. Mary, which adjoins to the East end of the chancel, is now used as a vestry. The tower is a square regular building of stone, surrounded at the top with a battlement, and has a small vane. Within the tower are five bells and a clock, with the dial on the East side, commanding the street. Divine service is performed every Sunday, and there is an annual sermon in the afternoon of the Sunday next before the feast of St. Thomas, in commemoration of Tho-

mas Codd, esq mayor of Norwich, in the reign of Edward VI. and a great benefactor to this parish, at which the corporation attend as the trustees of his several charities. Within the chancel are several ancient monuments. The parish is very extensive, and takes in all the North end of King-street, with the several streets or lanes called Common Pump-street (so named from a public pump for the use of the inhabitants, and to which adjoins the parish watch-house), St. Faith's-lane, Rose-lane, a great part of the Castle Meadow, and the two new-made openings, one at Griffin corner and the other at Rose corner, at the former of which is the registry office of the archdeaonries of Norfolk and Suffolk. Within this parish are also the scites of several religious buildings, long since dissolved, viz. St. Michael's church, Austin Friars, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Francis's church, in the convent of the Grey Friars or Franciscans, no existing vestiges of any of which are now to be traced, the parishes being united to St. Peter's, as also that of St. Vedast or St. Faith, in Rose-lane, near the scite of which now stands

COOKE'S HOSPITAL,

Founded and endowed by Robert and Thomas Cooke, esqrs. brothers, and aldermen of this city. It consists of two small ranges of alms-houses, five on each side, with a yard in the middle, inhabited by ten ancient women, either maids or widows, who are required by the will of the founders to have been for ten years previous to their nomination, inhabitants of this city, and to have maintained a good character: they have each a small weekly allowance for their support. The lands eastward from this hospital, now chiefly gardens, were the scite of the dissolved churches of St.

Vedast, St. Guthbert, and the Grey Friars. This last was said to have been a very noble building, 300 feet in length and 80 feet in breadth, with spacious cloisters and conventual buildings, not a stone of which is now remaining to mark out their situation. On the South side of St. Faith's lane was situated the church and convent of the Augustine Friars, which has likewise shared the same fate. The premises are next the street, bounded by a wall, and extend Eastward to the river: they formerly went by the name of my Lord's Garden. The church, which was said to be very grand, was dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin and St. Augustine, and likewise a chapel of our lady called Scala Cœli, or the Steps of Heaven, much resorted to in those times on account of the privileges it enjoyed, and of the pardons and indulgences granted to it. Between Rose-lane and the river is the premises called the Vinegar-yard, and also an extensive iron foundery, adjoining to which is

THE FOUNDERY BRIDGE,

So named from its situation. This is a neat bridge over the main river, constructed chiefly of timber, and forming one large arch. It was founded by J. Davey, esq. alderman of this city, the 6th day of August, 1810, and soon after opened for carriages, having a good road made to communicate with the Yarmouth road on the other side of the water.

Here is likewise a small brook communicating with the river, which now terminates at Stone-bridge. This was the ancient boundary which separated the lands of the king to the South, and those of the bishop to the North of it. Eastward of Stone-bridge is the old Horse-fair, or market for cattle, long since disused.

In this ward is also contained a part of the parishes of St. George's Tombland and St. Michael at Plea, which constituted the parishes of St. Mary the Less, united to the latter, and which will afterwards be noticed; and the St. Cuthberts, at the North end of King-street, near Tombland, which has been demolished ever since the year 1530; likewise part of the parish of St. Albert, which will be spoken of when we come to treat of the precincts of the cathedral. At the South end of Tombland formerly stood the water-house, a large building of red brick, having a spacious reservoir for water on the roof; it was taken down in 1786, and near the same was erected a pillar or obelisk, containing within it an hydraulic machine, which answers the same purpose, namely, that of forcing the water through the pipes to the highest part of the city. On this spot anciently stood the chapel of St. Michael, one of the first religious buildings erected in this city, founded by one of the earls of the East Angles, when Norwich was first inhabited. It appears to have been appropriated to the use of the bishops of the East Angles, who had a house on Tombland before the see was removed hither or the cathedral founded; soon after which it was pulled down, and a stone cross erected on the spot; a chapel was also built on the summit of the hill without Bishop's-gate, and dedicated to St. Michael, by Bishop Herbert, (who founded the cathedral) in recompense for this chapel, which he had demolished.

BER-STREET* WARD.

5.—ST. MICHAEL AT THORN

Received that name from being formerly surrounded with a hedge or fence of thorns, a large one still remaining near the West end of the church-yard to perpetuate the appellation. The building is ancient, being founded before the conquest. The tower was built in 1430: it is square, and contains three small bells; both it and the church, which is low and narrow, consisting only of a nave and South porch, are all very plain, and destitute of any ornament either within or without. It is only considered as a curacy, with a very small revenue, so that service is performed in it only once in a fortnight. The presentation is in the Right Hon. Lord Suffield, in right of Lady Caroline Harbord his wife, and which she inherits from her father the late Earl of Buckinghamshire. This parish, owing to its union with St. Martin in the Baily, is rather extensive, as it takes in a great part of Ber-street; the lane by the church leading to King-street, called Sandgate, or St. Michael's-hill, being very steep in the descent. The triangular piece of ground, bounded by the Rising Sun-lanes, was the scite of the church of St. Martin, in the bailiwick of the castle, to which it was the parish church, and was entirely exempt from all episcopal and archdeacon jurisdiction; and all persons dying in the castle had a right of burial here. In the year 1562 it was totally demolished, and

* Ber-street, a contraction of Burgh High-street. This being the principal street when Norwich was only a borough, and it has been said was the first street that was built; and the direct way leading from the castle to the Roman camp or military station at Caister.

the lead of the roof, with two bells in the steeple, were sold, by licence from Queen Elizabeth. The parish was united to St. Michael's, and ever since the right of burial of persons dying in the castle, and of criminals executed there, has been conveyed to St. Michael's; and upon those melancholy occasions the bell of this church is tolled. St. Martin's church had a priory, or house of friars, attached to it, and also a school, the scholars of which used to play upon the little green adjoining, and which still retains the name of Scole's (school) Green.

6.—ST. JOHN OF TIMBERHILL,

So called from the timber market anciently kept on the plain on the South side of the church, consists of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles, with chapels at their ends; that on the North was called Our Lady's Chapel, part of which now forms the vestry. The tower was square, and had five bells; it appeared to be in a state of decay, and before any order was made for its reparation, suddenly fell down on the 26th of Aug. 1784, damaging the West end of the church; several of the bells were broken with the fall: it has not been rebuilt, but the West end of the church was repaired in a very proper manner, with a new West window, over which rises a neat turret, surmounted with a dome and weathercock; within is one small bell. The inside of the church is neatly fitted up—a brass branch hanging in the centre; the altar has the commandments, &c. with Moses and Aaron. The plate is valuable and handsome. This church was founded before the year 1494, and is a perpetual curacy in the nomination of the dean and chapter. Service is performed every Sunday, and

the sermon called Hall's Lecture,* in the afternoon on the Friday before the first Sunday in the months of February, June, and October.—This parish comprehends the Golden Ball-lane, lately opened and made a good street; Timber-hill, properly so called; Hog-hill, (which was the cattle market till it was removed to the Castle-ditches); and Rochester-lane, the principal entrance to the Castle-ditches, which was opened and enlarged, and a good road made cross the ditches to the new opening at the Griffin corner, in 1792. This work was accomplished by public subscriptions. The late George Earl of Orford very liberally contributed, which occasioned the new street to be called Orford-street; and this compliment has since been extended to the whole hill, which is now called Orford-hill.

The Castle-ditches were confirmed to the city by King Edward III. in 1344. This was the scite of the two outward moats of the castle; the principal or first gate of entrance being where Golden Ball-street now is: here was situated the barbican with the watch-tower, and a bridge over the outward ditch, within which was the second; here was also a bridge and a gate, the foundations of which are still discernible: this afterwards was the scite of the ancient shirehouse, which continued to be used till the old shirehouse on the Castle-hill was first erected. This is now the place of executing the city criminals: here also

* This lecture was founded in 1715 by Thomas Hall, esq. late of London, merchant, who was buried in the church of St. George at Colegate. He left the interest of 200*l.* yearly for its support: it is to be preached monthly in that church, and any three others which the corporation, who are the trustees, may think proper to fix. The preacher is to be appointed by them. The subject of the lectures is the sacraments of the church of England; and the preacher is changed every year.

stands the guard-house, formerly appropriated as a depository for military stores. At the North end a steelyard for weighing hay, on the new principle, was erected when the hay-market was removed hither in the year 1794. Here likewise was formerly kept the city ordnance, consisting of five large iron cannon, which used to be fired off four times on the guild-day, and also five small brass pieces, which were discharged four times every guild, and on all state and holidays; but these customs have now been discontinued for nearly thirty years, and the guns have since been removed and sold. The hay-market is kept every day in the week (except Sunday); and here is likewise a great weekly market on Saturdays for cattle, horses, sheep, swine, &c. and a fair yearly for the same kind of stock on the Thursday before Easter.

7.—ST. JOHN SEPULCHRE,

As it is commonly called, being dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and the holy sepulchre was built in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and continued private property till the year 1136, when Eborard, Bishop of Norwich, purchased the advowson, and appropriated it to the cathedral, as it to this day remains, being a perpetual curacy in the nomination of the dean and chapter, which, together with the other churches in their gifts, are attached to the minor canonries. Divine service is performed every Sunday. The church is built in the form of a cross, with two transepts, one of which is converted into a family seat and the other into a vestry. The tower is lofty, and has within it a clock and five bells; on the summit is a plain battlement, with a vane at one of the corners, and at another a small lanthorn.

containing the clock bell. The dial is on the North side of the tower. This parish is chiefly inhabited by butchers, the killing of beasts for the market being restricted to Ber-street, the whole South part of which lies therein. Finket-street, as it was anciently named, is now called Church-street. Holgate and Skeygate lead to King-street, but they are both steep, devious, and disagreeable; in the former is the burying ground belonging to the Jews, in which is an head-stone with an Hebrew inscription. St. Bartholomew's church stood on the East side of Ber-street, at the South corner of Skeygate, and was appropriated to the priory of Wymondham, on the dissolution of which, in 1549, it was desecrated, and the parish was united to St. Sohn Sepulchre, to which two bells and all the other moveables were carried. Part of it is still standing, being converted into an out-house; the scite of the church-yard is wholly built upon. In the centre of the street was formerly a large pit of water and a common draw-well, the first has been very properly filled up and paved over, and a pump erected in the place of the latter. The street terminated Southward by

BER-STREET GATE,

One of the first which was erected. It consisted of a strong arch, with a chamber over it for the porter, and was placed between two lofty towers. The whole was grown so ruinous, that in the year 1726 it was taken down, and rebuilt with red brick in a very neat manner. Over the arch, in the inside, the city arms were placed, the South tower was entirely removed, and that on the North converted into a residence for the keeper. When the gates were no longer kept closed in the night, the office of keepers of the several gates was disconti-

nued. The tower was then used as a place for depositing military stores. The arch was pulled down in 1807, and not long after the North tower was demolished, and the way laid quite open.

In the city wall, on the South side of the church, were two towers. One of them, called the Watch Tower, was loftier than any of the others, and used anciently to exhibit lights. It had been for many years in a state of decay, when on Sunday, January 18, 1807, about noon, it fell down, and also a great part of the wall, with a tremendous crash, beating down with it all the out-houses adjoining, by which four cows were killed, but fortunately no person received any injury. The ground has been since cleared and built upon. From Ber-street gate is a turnpike-road, said to be the shortest in the kingdom, the commission extending only for a mile and an half. From this gate is the way to the following places:—

Trowse Road.—Claxton 7 miles, Carlton 8, Ashby 8, Chedgrave 10, Loddon 10, Heckingham 13, Norton Subcourse 14, Kirby Cane 13, Beccles 18; Bixley 3, Great Poringland 4, Little Poringland 5, Brooke 6, Kirstead 7, Woodton 10, Beddingham 12, Hedingham 12, Bungay 14, Halesworth 23.

Caister Road.—Caister St. Edmund 3, Stoke Holy Cross 5, Shottishams 6, Hempnall 9, Pulham St. Mary Magdalen 16, Pulham St. Mary the Virgin 17, Starston 18, Harleston 20, Alburgh 15.

Immediately without the gate is situated the pleasant hamlet of

BRACONDALE,*

Which consists of a row of well-built houses,

* Bracondale, anciently Brakendon, the brake down or hills, so called from the brakes with which the hills were formerly covered.

one of which was honored by the residence of his Royal Highness William Duke of Gloucester, during the time he had the command of the military in the Eastern district. Adjoining to one of the principal houses is a square tower of red brick, with a very handsome dial; on the summit is a large turret, wherein hangs a bell on which the clock strikes. Opposite, at the corner of the road leading to Carrow bridge, formerly stood the parochial chapel of St. Nicholas, of which not a single stone remains. The parish has long been united to Lakenham.

A little further lies the hamlet of Trowse Millgate, the bridge at the extremity of which is the utmost boundary of the liberty of this city. To this bridge the river is navigable for barges, and about a mile to the East it unites with the principal stream. Here formerly stood a stone tower, to mark the precise limits of the city's jurisdiction, but this has long since been destroyed. Near the bridge is a water-mill called Trowse Mill,* the river continuing to be the city boundary from hence to

8.—LAKENHAM,†

A vicarage in the nomination of the dean and chapter. The church stands on the hill, not far from the river, and is dedicated to St. James the Apostle. It consists of a nave and chancel, has a square tower, containing three small bells, and is

* The rest of the parish, called Trowse Newton, lies in the county of Norfolk. The church stands just over the bridge, on the right hand; the tower is square, with a clock and one bell. The organ was built and erected by Mr. Edward Whetstone, parish clerk, at his own expence, about the year 1794. The church is a vicarage, in the presentation of the dean and chapter, and has service every Sunday.

† The hamlet by the side of the lake.

ornamented with a vane. Divine service is performed in it every Sunday. Near the church is a bridge over the river, built of stone, with three arches, and a water-mill. The parish is extensive, comprehending all the lands formerly called Tuck's Wood. Here was a charter for a fair yearly on Lammas day, but it has for many years been discontinued. A small street of mean houses, near the church, constitutes the inhabited part of the parish. The manor-house is an elegant modern building. In the extremity of the parish, at the intersection of the two great roads, are situated Hertford bridges, where the river divides the liberty of the city from the county. These were formerly only foot-bridges, the cattle fording through the water, occasioned the place being called Herdford. The bridges are now substantially built of stone. North of the bridges are two cottages, fronted with stone in the Gothic taste, which have a good effect; but the greatest improvement to the road was that of easing the sharp descent of the hill, by taking away the steepest part of it. This work of public utility was effected by voluntary subscription about the year 1804, by the exertions of Mr. D'Oyley, a clergyman, who solicited donations over a very large tract of country for this and similar improvements.

Returning to Ber-street we next notice another improvement, made in 1793, by taking down a part of the city wall near St. John's church, and making a good passage for carriages. Here begins the New Buckenham turnpike, communicating with the following towns:—Mulbarton 5 miles, Bracon Ash 6, Hethel 7, Ashwelthorpe 9, Tacolneston 10, Carlton Rode 12, Forncet 11, New Buckenham 15, Old Buckenham 16, Winfarthing 18, Shelfanger 19, Diss 22, Kenninghall 19, Harling 20.

Immediately within this opening formerly stood the church of St. Catherine* or St. Winewaloy.† This parish being depopulated in the great pestilence, 1349, the church was dissolved, and the parish has ever since remained united to St. Stephen. In the city wall adjoining was a tower called the Broad, which might probably, in the times of defence, have been used for an arsenal. The remains of it are scarcely visible, the wall on the outside being wholly built upon.—The way on the North side was called St. Catherine's-street, and now St. Catherine's-hill. Here are two passages leading into Ber-street, in one of which is situated

THE NEW METHODISTS' CHAPEL.

The congregation are seceders from the connection of the late Rev. John Wesley, but use the same forms of worship. This chapel is a neat building of about twenty years standing, and is open three times every Sunday and several evenings in the week.

9.—ALL SAINTS' CHURCH

Was a rectory in the patronage of the crown till King Stephen settled it with St. Julian's upon Carrow-abbey; it is now in the gift of Samuel Thornton Astell, esq. in right of his lordship of the said manor. The church consists of a nave, chancel, North aisle, and South porch. The tower is square and plain, with a vane: it contains three bells. The inside is neatly fitted up, and has a branch of brass, and some good communion plate,

* St. Catherine, Princess of Alexandria, and martyr A. D. 205. Her festival is still marked in the calendar, Nov. 25.

† Commonly called Winal, who was formerly commemorated March 3.

particularly a cup, given by Alderman Atkinson, who was mayor in 1702. West of the church is All Saints'-lane; and on the South a wide plain called All Saints'-green, formerly the swine market, and the most ancient market for cattle in this city: here was a large piece of water called Jack's-pit, long since filled up and now partly built upon. Southward the street was called Newgate-street, from its leading to the new gate, which was the last erected of any of the city gates, the distance between Ber-street and St. Stephen's gates being found too long; this gate afterwards obtained the name of Brazen-doors; at first only a postern, afterwards a large red building battlemented at the top, having a wide arch with a chamber over it for the keeper. In 1793 it was pulled down. The street has received the name of Rodney-street. Part of the city wall, a little to the East of this gate, in 1770, suddenly fell down, involving two newly-erected houses in the ruins, but no person received any hurt. Without the gate is a road, which at a little distance falls into the great London road. Here is a private asylum for lunatics. The way under the wall leading to St. Stephen's gate is called the Mews.

Having thus concluded our survey of Conisford-ward, we have only to remark that it returns twelve members to the common-council chamber, annually elected on the Monday in the fifth week in Lent.

MANCROFT WARD.

This ward is not subdivided as the rest, into small wards, but into three large parishes, being the most extensive and populous of any within the city, viz. St. Stephen, St. Peter, and St. Giles.

ST. STEPHEN,

Anciently called Needham, from an infirmary or poor-house being founded here for all the sick and needy within the fee of the castle, long before the Conquest, and to which the original church served as a chapel. The patronage being then in the crown, it was given by King Henry I. and confirmed by King Henry II. to the prior and convent of the cathedral; and about that time it may be presumed the present regular and elegant church was erected. At this day it is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the dean and chapter. The church consists of a nave, with two side aisles, much admired for the lightness of its construction and the slenderness of its pillars. The best view of the outside is from the South-west corner of the church-yard, which was enlarged and consecrated by the present Archbishop of Canterbury, then Bishop of Norwich, in 1793. On the summit of the West end was a beautiful Gothic lanthorn of stone, in which the saint's bell hung, but falling into decay it has lately been taken down. The inside of the church is pewed with the utmost regularity; a brass branch hangs in the centre; the pulpit, reading-desk, and altar, are modern and elegant. The ten commandments are of marble, neatly carved and gilded; and the East window has been repaired with painted glass; in the centre is a figure of St. Stephen. In the large West window are coats of arms.—The organ is neat and fine toned: it was erected, together with the gallery it stands on, by a voluntary subscription of the inhabitants of this parish, in the year 1814. Here are several good monuments, particularly one on the South side of the altar, to the memory of the lady of Ald. Robert

Harvey. At the East end of the South aisle is the chapel of St. John and St. Mary Magdalen, now used as a vestry. The East end of the North aisle was called Brazier's Chantry, or our Lady's Chapel: on the North side of the North aisle is a small chantry or chapel, now converted into pews; the upper part is a gallery, on the front of which is an elegant dial. In the lower part of this chapel were formerly held the courts of the chancellors of Norwich and of the archdeacons of Norfolk. On the same side of the church stands the tower, which is square, and much inferior to the other parts of the building; it is without any ornament, except an upright shaft with a vane. There were formerly within it six bells, at present there is only one and the saint's bell. Divine service is performed twice every Sunday, and prayers on all Wednesdays, Fridays, and holidays.

This large and populous parish extends from the city wall by the West side of Chapel Field-house, taking in Chapel Field-lane, Rampant Horse-street, Gun-lane, Briggs's*-lane, Wastlegate, Red Lion-street, St. Stephen's-street, Surrey-street, and the London road without the gate, several particular buildings, among which we shall notice as follows:—

CHAPEL FIELD-HOUSE.

Originally an hospital, and might be the principal of several in this part of the town, from which this parish obtained the name of Needham. It

* Briggs's-lane took its name from Augustine Briggs, esq. mayor in 1670, who was proprietor of the greatest part of it, and by whom it probably was rebuilt.—It is intended to take one side of it down in order to make a wide street; an improvement greatly to be desired. More than 700*l.* has already been subscribed for that purpose, through the efforts of Mr. D'Oyley.

was founded before the year 1250, by John Le Brun, a priest, one of the Normans, whose families were settled here at the Conquest; by numerous liberal benefactions, in a short time it became a noble college, consisting of a dean and ten dignitaries, besides a great number of inferior priests and lay brethren. The dean was collated by the bishop of the diocese. The founder was the first dean, and his successors uninterruptedly enjoyed that dignity till the general dissolution of religious houses. The liberties of the college, which were very extensive, were at that time granted to the city. The church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary by the name of St. Mary in the Fields; it was a noble structure, adorned with all the pomp of monkish magnificence, though not a single trace of it can now be discovered. At the dissolution it was granted by Henry VIII. to Miles Spencer, the last dean; and for some years it continued in his family, by whom it descended to the Cornwalleis's, and was afterwards purchased by the noble family of Hobart, created Earls of Buckinghamshire, in the reign of King George II. The present proprietors purchased it of the earl, and on its scite is erected

THE ASSEMBLY-HOUSE;

An elegant modern building, of red brick, 200 feet in length, consisting of two very handsome rooms, fitted up in a style of much elegance as well as convenience; the partition between them being so contrived that it may be occasionally removed, and the two rooms laid into one, thereby forming a ball-room exceeded by few in the kingdom. The cielings are of very neat stucco work, from which are suspended several chandeliers of cut glass, with corresponding lustres on the sides

of the room, which, when illuminated with a profusion of wax lights, produce the most beautiful effect imaginable. The other parts of the house are disposed into smaller rooms for card parties, &c. In the front is a spacious vestibule, and on the back part of the building a recess, in which is a refectory, where wines, tea, coffee, &c. are distributed to the company. Here are assemblies on the guild-day, in the assize and sessions' weeks, &c. which are honoured with the presence of the families of the first distinction in Norwich and Norfolk, likewise monthly assemblies, balls, concerts, &c. Public dinners are sometimes given in this house, and the guild feasts have occasionally been kept here.

A fair for horses was anciently kept in the street by the church, where is now the inn called the Rampant-horse, from which the street receives its name.

A triangular pile of buildings, by the common sewer, near Briggs's-lane, were called Wastlegate.* This was the most ancient brewery in the city; it was afterwards a workhouse for the poor of this parish, and so continued till the whole city was united by the act of the 9th of Queen Anne.

Surrey-street is one of the best in this city, and received its name from the palace of the earls of Surrey, which formerly stood on the North side of it, and was called Surrey-house. Some of the best private buildings in the city are in this street. Here is kept the register office of the Archdeacon of Norfolk.

* Some have derived Wastlegate from the white-bread market; others from strong drink, probably on account of the brewhouse, when first erected here.

“The king doth wake to night, and takes his rouse;
Keeps Wassail, and the swaggering upspring reels.”

SHAKESPEARE.

The principal street, formerly called Needham and now St. Stephen's-street, is a place of the greatest traffic in the whole city, this being the entrance from London, &c. This street has lately been very much improved.

On the 20th of April, 1807, the first stone of the new pavement of the city was laid on the spot where formerly stood

ST. STEPHEN'S GATE,

The principal of all the city gates, which was a large building, in the most gloomy style of ancient fortification; it consisted of a Gothic arch of stone; over it was a chamber, which had formerly been an hermitage, afterwards a chapel: on the sides were two lofty towers, square on the inside from next the street, and round on the outside towards the country; the Western tower had a postern, used as a footway for passengers. The whole was surrounded with battlements and enlightened with embrasures; the crown of the arch, on the side next the city, was ornamented with the city arms, sword, maces, &c. In the reign of King Henry VI. an order of court was made, that every new mayor, within one month after his taking upon him the said office, publicly ride round the city walls, both within and without, and carefully inspect the gates and tower, and where any part shall be found defective shall give orders for its immediate reparation; and shall take care that the pomerium, or way under the wall, be kept clean and open, and no buildings be suffered to be erected on or near the walls or gates. The latter were kept closed in the night by strong doors and a portcullis.

In Henry VIIIth's time the toll at this gate was let for the yearly rent of 1*l*. 2*s*. 8*d*. The gate was

kept in good repair till the year 1793, when (with several others) it was pulled down and the way laid open.

The outside of the walls was surrounded with a wide ditch or fosse, which is still remaining in some places; from the inequality of the situation there never could be much water in it, the only part now containing any is on the West side of this gate, where is a pit, called St. Stephen's-pit; but this is considered as a nuisance, and it is intended that it should be filled up. The outside of the wall from hence to St. Giles's gate is but little built upon, and is the most perfect of any part now remaining.

Immediately without the gate, on the East side of the road, is a public-house and rural garden called Ranelagh; it contains several acres of ground, and is laid out in long gravel walks, shaded by lofty trees, to which lamps of different colours are affixed, and which, when lighted in the evening, produce a pleasing effect. The walks are terminated by different devices, transparencies, &c. The first entrance of the garden is laid out in grass plats, surrounded by covered boxes for the accommodation of the company. In the front is a raised orchestra, very tastefully decorated; likewise a mount, with an artificial grotto, where fire-works are displayed on gala nights, and a large room for dancing, &c. also a spacious building, on an octangular plan, called the Pantheon, where concerts are performed. The public nights are the king's birth-night, the guild-night, and every evening in the assize-week, with public breakfasting, music and singing in the morning, when there is usually a great deal of company, the price of admission being very moderate. The street without the gate is composed of modern

well-built houses, some of which are of a superior style of building. On the West side is situated

THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL.

This great ornament of the city and county was founded in the year 1771, was begun, completed, and is still supported by voluntary contributions: since its opening above 30,000 patients have been admitted, of which number more than 20,000 have been cured, and upwards of 4000 otherwise relieved. The government of this hospital is vested in the subscribers, who meet every Saturday at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to transact the necessary business: they have the appointment of a treasurer, three physicians, three surgeons, an assistant, a secretary, an apothecary, who resides in and rules the house, with the assistance of a matron or governess. The average number of patients is about 300. Days of admission for recommended cases are Saturdays, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, but accidents and casualties find ready admission at all times. Here is likewise a dispensary, open every Tuesday, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for such out-door patients as are recommended by the subscribers. The public day is the Thursday in the assize week, when the annual sermon is preached at the cathedral, and the new stewards are appointed. This hospital is built of red brick, in the form of the Roman letter H, the rooms are spacious, and well enlightened by large sash windows. Over the hall or entrance is a large room where the committee meet, and which also serves as a chapel. On the West side is a spacious garden, the whole is surrounded by a brick wall. On the front or East side is an open court, fronted with

palisades and two gates of cast iron, with globe lamps, which are always lighted in the evening : over the front door is inscribed "The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, 1771."

A little to the South of the hospital is situated the Town Close: this was the ancient fee-farm and common pasture of the city, and for many years was open from this place to Hertford bridges, but is now inclosed, and a handsome house and premises erected upon it. It is let by the corporation, and the rent is annually divided among the freemen. Here the road is divided into two branches; that to the East leads directly to Hertford bridges, and has of late years been greatly improved, particularly by levelling a very sharp descent, about half a mile from the bridges. Opposite the Town Close is a beautiful house, in the cottage style, with extensive gardens; next to which is a public-house and pleasure garden, known by the sign of the King of Prussia; adjoining to this are very extensive nursery grounds, bounded on the South by a cross road leading to Lakenham, opposite to which is another cross road leading to Mile End; a large farm occupies all the rest of the land, as far as the boundary. Here the river, being parted into two streams, forms a small island, through which the road directly passes, occasions a necessity for two bridges, that to the South being the extent of the boundary, which is continued with the river from hence to Eaton. From Hertford bridge the road is turnpike the whole way to London, which it enters by way of Stratford Bow and Whitechapel at Aldgate, passing in its way through several considerable boroughs and market towns, in the counties of Suffolk and Essex:—

To Long Stratton 10 miles, Dickleburgh 17, Os-

mondeston otherwise Scole 20, Stonham 32, Ipswich 43, Needham Market 40, Copdock 45, Stratford 52, Colchester 59, Kelvedon 69, Witham 73, Chelmsford 81, London 112.

The road on the West side of the Town Close is also a turnpike to London, entering at Bishopgate. That part of it which lies in the county of Norfolk is said to have been the first turnpike road ever made by an Act of Parliament. Mile End is a single house, built in a modern and genteel style. A little more than a mile farther is situated the village and hamlet of

EATON ; *

Which consists of a small street of houses, on the East side of which, in a low meadow, is situated the parish church, dedicated to St. Andrew ; it is of very ancient foundation, and was a rectory in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich till the year 1244, when Bishop De Gray appropriated it to the sacrist of the cathedral, with whom it remained till the reformation, and it has ever since been a perpetual curacy, in the nomination of the dean and chapter. The church and chancel are very mean buildings, the tower is square, surrounded with a battlement, with a shaft and vane ; it formerly contained three bells, but now only one. Divine service is performed here weekly. Eaton hall, a large, handsome modern building, is the seat of Jonathan Davey, esq an alderman of this city. On the descent of the hill leading into the town the city and county assizes always commence, by the sheriffs of the county and city, with all their retinue, receiving the judges, and escorting them

* Sometimes formerly wrote Aietune, or Ettune, (probably for Eautune, Norman French,) the town by the water.

in a grand cavalcade from this place to the several courts of judicature.

The Southern boundary of this parish terminates the liberty of the city at Eaton bridges,* the first of which is of stone, with two arches; the second is of brick, the river continuing the boundary of the city from this place to Earlham.

On this great road to London are situated the following towns:—Hetherset 5 miles, Wymondham 8, Attleburgh 16, Thetford 29, Barton Mills 39, Newmarket 50, Cambridge 62, Bourn Bridge 63, Bishop's Stortford 81, Epping 94, and London 109.

12.—ST. PETER'S MANCROFT CHURCH . . .

Is the largest and best parish church in the city, of which this is the principal parish. In the beginning of the reign of Edward the Confessor this parish was a wide open field called Mancroft,† which soon afterwards began to be inhabited, probably by the attendants belonging to the castle, to which it then appertained, being in the conqueror's survey owned and held by Ralpho de Walet, or Guader, earl of Norfolk, then constable of the castle, who surrendered it into the king's hands, to make the new burgh, which contained the parishes of St. Peter and St. Giles. The said Walet founded a church and dedicated it to St. Peter and St. Paul,

* To Eaton bridges joins the parish of Cringleford, containing a large water-mill on the stream, and several good houses, the church stands on the brow of the hill, and is a small neat building, with a plain square tower.

† Mancroft, q. d. Magna Crofta, the great croft belonging to the castle, on the outward Western ditch of which it abutted. Crofta, or croft, signified a close adjoining to a mansion-house, from the old English word craeast, skill, because such grounds were cultivated for the use and ornament of the domain, while the lands lying more remote were not so much attended to.

as a place of worship for the inhabitants newly settled here, and gave the same to his chaplains; on his rebellion, it was forfeited to the king, who gave it to one of his own chaplains, of the name of Wala, it being then worth 3*l.* per annum.*

By Wala it was, (with the approbation of the king,) given to the abbot and monks of the cathedral church of St. Peter, at Gloucester, of whom Wala became one, but William Turbus, bishop of Norwich, would not consent to its being appropriated to a distant monastery; it however continued a rectory in the presentation of the said abbot and monks till 1383, when it was appropriated to the college of St. Mary in the Fields, on the dissolution of which house in 1545 it fell into the king's hands. In 1552, King Edward VI. gave it to the manor of East Greenwich, in Kent, and it continued in the presentation of the lords of the said manor till 1581, when the presentation was purchased by the parishioners, and it has ever since remained an elective perpetual curacy in the nomination of the inhabitants of the parish, or the majority of them.

Besides the minister, there is also a lecturer or assistant minister, first appointed by the parish in 1595 and ever since continued, so that there are two sermons preached every Sunday. Originally the minister performed service every Sunday morning, and the lecturer in the afternoon, as in London; but at present the two ministers officiate morning and afternoon alternately. The upper minister reads prayers on the festivals and fasts, and takes the parochial duty and surplice fees during the two first months, and the assistant minister during the

* Before this gift, the chaplain paid an ounce of gold yearly to the sheriff, of which tax it may now be supposed to have been discharged.

last month of each quarter. There is likewise a reader of daily prayers, first established in 1680, and supported by subscription of the inhabitants of the parish. Here is also a sermon preached every Tuesday morning by the upper minister, and a sermon on the feast of St. John the Evangelist in the afternoon, founded by Mr. John Blackhead in 1651. Mr. Hall's lecture is likewise preached once in four months, viz. in March, July, and November.

In 1430 the old church was pulled down, and the present regular and beautiful structure erected, which was finished and consecrated in 1455; it is built of white stone, in the form of a cross, and consists of a nave 150 feet in length and 60 feet in height, with North and South aisles, each 120 feet long, and the two transepts each 13 feet by 15, besides two porches and a large building adjoining to the East end of the church, called the old vestry, with a chamber over it called the treasury, and under it is an arch, now used as a wine vault.

The inside of this beautiful church is much admired for the lightness of its construction, the slenderness of its pillars, and the number and size of its windows. The pews are regular and uniform, being mostly of wainscot, and the pulpit, which stands on the South side, is remarkably handsome. Opposite the pulpit is a seat for the corporation to sit in when they attend divine service here, with sword and mace-irons, decorated with arms, inscriptions, &c. The high altar is very advantageously situated on an eminence, under which is a large arch, formerly a common passage, but now stopped up. The altar is ascended by several steps, and surrounded by a handsome painted skreen, ornamented with the ten commandments, &c. In the centre is a

large historical painting, presented to this parish by Ald. Starling in the year 1768, and was painted by Mr. Catton, of London, a native of this city; the subject of which is, the angel delivering St. Peter out of prison;* above this is a smaller painting of the Holy Ghost, surrounded by cherubims. The whole East end of the church is one large gothic window, which has lately been set with curious stained glass, taken from out of the two side windows, containing historical subjects from the New Testament, &c. The altar is covered with crimson velvet, fringed and embroidered with gold. The plate is of silver, all of which, except one cup, is doubly gilt; viz. an old cup and patin, a small cup with a cover, three flagons, a round offering plate, an octagonal patin, a large spoon, a large silver cup not gilt, and a beautiful large standing cup and cover, on which is curiously represented the history of Abigail bringing presents to David, presented to this church by Sir Peter Gleane, knt. A. D. 1633. At the West end of the church stands the organ, the loft or gallery of which is of very curious workmanship, with a neat time piece in front, and is supported by four Corinthian pillars, with gilt capitals. Behind the organ is a representation of a window of stained glass, added in the year 1811. The organ (erected in 1707) is large, elegant, and much-admired for its tone: on the summit stands a fine gilt statue of St. Peter. The organ is used on Sundays and at morning prayer, on all festivals, which is not the custom in any

* The old painting which was taken down represented a perspective view of the inside of a building; which might probably be designed for Solomon's porch, or the beautiful gate of the temple at Jerusalem, where St. Peter and St. John wrought their first miracle,

other parish church in England. In the centre of the church hangs a large branch, with twenty-four sockets of brass doubly gilt. The East end of the North aisle was formerly a chapel, dedicated to the name of Jesus and St. John Baptist: the North transept was a chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, the South transept was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the East end of the South aisle was a chapel dedicated to St. Anne, which is now the vestry: on the East side of it is a tapestry hanging, which probably belonged to the altar, representing the resurrection of Christ: here is likewise a good old painting of the Apostle Paul, and another of the resurrection. In this vestry is also a portrait of that eminent physician Sir Thomas Browne, knt. given by Dr. Howman, one of his descendants, with a neat old painted carving in alabaster of nine female saints, the principal of which are said to represent St. Margaret, St. Hildas, St. Barbary, &c. He likewise gave several scarce books to the church. Here is an iron chest, in which are deposited the evidences of the parish, and a fair octavo manuscript bible, written in 1340, and a folio manuscript, much more ancient, containing the epistles of St. Paul, with a commentary, beautifully illumined, and which formerly belonged to Robert de Nowell.

In this church are a great many monuments and inscriptions, which would far exceed the limits of this work to particularise. The inquisitive stranger will be gratified by examining the following, which are the most remarkable:—Sir Thomas Browne, Lady Browne, Mingay Osborne, Isaac Fransham, John Osborne, several belonging to the family of Starling, Curtis, Addey, Patteson, Coleburne, Brigges, Mackarell, &c. this last has a very long Latin inscription, and at

the bottom are three lines of Hebrew, being the 6th verse of the 112th psalm; also a monument on the North side of the altar for the much-esteemed Dr. Harington, assistant minister of this church; and on the South side a large and beautiful monument, lately erected by a subscription of the inhabitants of this parish, as a testimony of their respect, to the memory of their late much-respected minister, the Rev. John Peele, esteemed the best preacher in Norwich in his time.

The font (formerly enclosed with rails) stands at the West end of the North aisle; it is large and heavy, though painted and gilt, with many appropriate inscriptions, but it seems out of repair; two old paintings, one of which represents the resurrection, the other the last supper, have been lately removed. At the upper end of this aisle is a large monument, much defaced, which does not appear ever to have had any date or inscription; it has the bust of a judge in his robes, and the arms of Windham. Mr. Blomfield says that it was erected for Francis Windham, esq. one of the judges of the court of common pleas, who died at his house in this parish in 1592. The inhabitants of this parish having the privilege of electing their own minister, have ever reflected on themselves the greatest credit in the exercise of this right, by the choice of divines of the greatest ability, and no church has been more fortunate in a succession of the best preachers: Archbishop Jennison was minister here in 1674, and since that time Dr. Jeffery, archdeacon of Norwich, Mr. Whitefoot, Dr. Camel, Mr. Manlove, Dr. Francis, Dr. Bates, Mr. Peele, and Dr. Harington, whose names will long be remembered with that respect and veneration which

is so justly their due. On the demise of the upper minister, it has been customary to choose the under minister as his successor.

The outside of this noble church corresponds with the inside, being cased with freestone, in complete repair, and the lower parts of the building are ornamented with flints, curiously squared and faced. The two transepts have each a front, with a door ascended to by several steps. The grand entrance is immediately under the tower: the view of the inside of the church from thence is very fine. The tower is large, strong, and ornamented with arches on its four sides, with double buttresses at the corners, reaching to the top, which is upwards of 100 feet, and a noble West window. It has a clock with a dial on the North side. From the top, which is plain, rises a spire, covered with lead, with a weathercock, both of which are much too small for the noble building they are designed to ornament. Within the tower are twelve large and musical bells, put up by a voluntary subscription of the parishioners and the inhabitants of the city in general, in the year 1775; the exact weight of which are as follows:

	<i>cwt. qrs. lbs.</i>				<i>cwt. qrs. lbs.</i>		
Treble	6	3	5	Seventh	11	2	7
Second	6	2	15	Eighth	14	0	18
Third	6	3	20	Ninth	19	1	27
Fourth	7	3	8	Tenth	21	3	6
Fifth	9	0	5	Eleventh	28	2	2
Sixth	9	3	19	Tenor	41	1	4

Total weight of metal, 9 tons, 4 cwt. and 24 lbs.

The expence of casting and hanging this harmonious peal of bells amounted to more than 800*l.* exclusive of the value of the old peal of ten large bells. Within the tower are two belfries, the

lowermost one having been deemed too far from the bells; here the lovers of campanology are entertained with several painted inscriptions, relative to some famous performances of the ringers of this steeple, who are said to be equal (if not superior) in that art to any company in the kingdom: these bells are constantly rung on all state holidays and civic festivals. The curfew or evening bell is rung every night throughout the year (except Sundays) at eight o'clock, and the morning bell at four, in the winter half year only. These bells were established by Peter Reade, gent. who died in 1658, and settled an estate near St. Giles's church upon this parish for that purpose. The great bell was broken on the 13th of July, 1814, by the accident of the clapper in its revolution catching upon a part of the frame; an order of vestry was, however, soon after made by the parishioners for its being new cast. In the grand entrance under the tower are kept two large and one small engine, with pipes and fire buckets. At the East end of the church are two turrets of stone work. There is a common passage leading through the North side of the church yard, the handsome iron gate at the West end of which was presented to the parishioners by John Browne, esq. ald. in the year 1800.

This extensive parish, which forms a small ward of itself, contains the whole of the Market-place, part of Cockey-lane, including part of the Castle-ditches, the Back of the Inns, part of Orford-hill, the Old Hay-market, part of Chapel-field and Lane; Lady's-lane, and part of Bethel-street, with a newly-opened street from thence into Chapel-field.

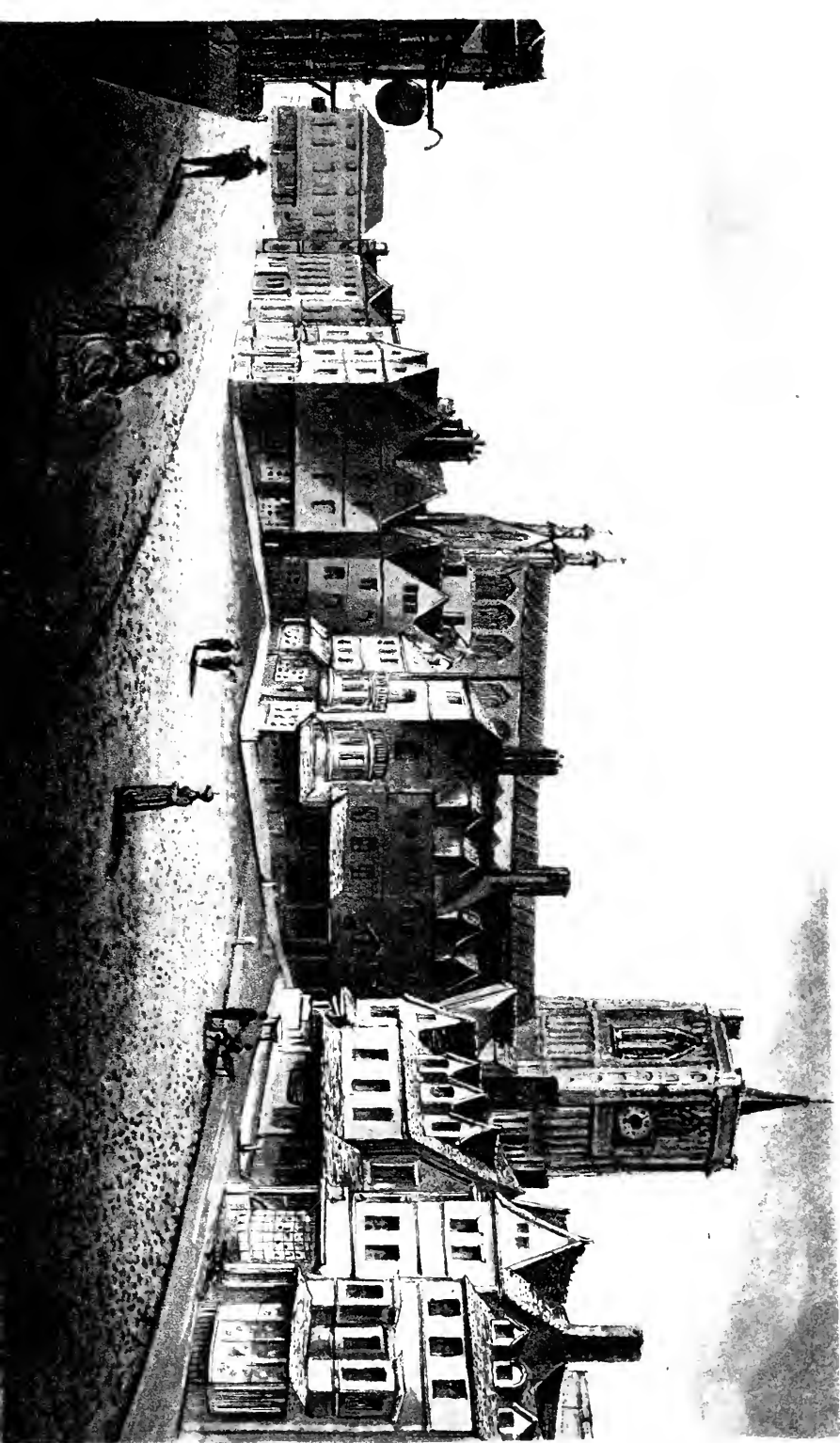
THE MARKET-PLACE

Is a large oblong open square, said to be the finest in England, and the most plentifully supplied with all kinds of provisions : there is a charter for three weekly markets, viz. on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, the latter being the principal market day, but the Friday market has for some years past been discontinued. In the centre of the market formerly stood the market cross, first erected in the reign of King Edward III it was an elegant gothic structure, but falling into decay, it was taken down in 1732 and the ground paved over.

The centre of the market is appropriated to persons from the country, who, on market days, sit here with stalls, hampers, and pads, for the sale of butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, and butcher's meat; there are three large pairs of scales, with weights provided by the committee, which all persons may freely use; and there is no toll demanded for any of the before-mentioned articles. The East side of the Market-place is for the sale of garden stuff, the North end for fish, and the South end is the fruit market. Herbage and fruit pay a small toll collected by the clerk of the market; these last articles are sold here every day of the week, and on Sundays all stalls, &c. are taken away. The Upper Market is situated on the West side of the Great Market, near the North entrance of St. Peter's church, to the West of which is the Butchery and the Shambles, between which lies the Fish-market. At the North-west corner of the great market stands

THE GUILDHALL,

A large handsome building, constructed of black



flint, but the cornices, window frames, and battlements are of white Portland stone, and the porch, with the room over it, are of red brick. Here are kept the several courts of justice, and it was formerly the common gaol of the city. It was originally a small mean building covered with thatch, erected for a toll-house to the market. The present building was erected in 1407 at the public expence, and afterwards in 1435 the porch and tower on the North side, called the Treasury, were built, with the prison under it, called Little Ease, and in 1440 all the city records were first deposited there. The stalls which joined to the hall were the antient scriptories, or places where the writers sat at elections, but they have long since been taken down. In 1511 the roof of the council chamber (at the East end of the hall) and the treasury fell down; the council chamber was repaired in 1523, but the treasury tower was never rebuilt. In 1635 the hall was greatly damaged by the servants of the deputies for salt petre undermining the council chamber more than three feet below the foundation, and would not be persuaded to forbear till some of the aldermen attended the king's council at London, and obtained an order for them to desist. In 1660 the lower room at the West end was set apart for a cloth hall, and the chamber over it for the sale of foreign wool and yarn; every pack paid 4d. to the city, and each cloth 2d. The uppermost chamber of the West part of the hall was the old magazine and armoury. In 1597 the gaol was removed from hence to the place where it is now kept.

The sheriffs' office was on the North side of the hall till 1625, when it was removed into the guild-hall chapel, which stood adjoining to the South

side of the hall; it was dedicated to St. Barbara,* and served for a chapel for the prisoners as well as for the court to attend divine service at when they assemble on public business. It has long since been pulled down, and the present porch erected, which is the principal entrance into the hall, and in the chamber over it is kept the sheriffs' office. Adjoining to the East side of the porch is the engine-house, where the city engines are kept; over which is the grand jury chamber, the roof of which is flat and covered with lead, surrounded with an iron balustrade, which serves as a balcony and commands a view of the market. At the West end is an arched pavilion, and at the East a statue of Justice of gilt bronze. The East end of the hall was ornamented with neat chequer work of black and white stone, and the king's arms, the arms of the city, &c. but are now quite defaced. The great court on the ground floor in the Western part of the hall is the common place of judgment for the city, and is conveniently fitted up with a tribunal; over which is the king's arms and appropriate texts of scripture. On each side of the chair are the benches for the magistrates, the seats for the sheriffs being in the extremities. The bail dock is moveable, and is placed in the centre of the court at such times only as there are prisoners to take their trial. Here are holden the assizes for the city and county of the city of Norwich, and the quarter sessions for the same, which are always on the Tuesday in the same week in which the sessions for the county of Norfolk are held. In this court likewise the mayor, aldermen,

* St. Barbara, virgin and martyr, A. D. 283, under Dioclesian and Maximian: she was shut up in a tower and starved to death, on which account she was looked upon as the patroness of prisoners, and is always represented holding a figure of a tower in her hand. Her festival was celebrated in the Latin church Dec. 4.

and sheriffs are publicly sworn into their respective offices. Here are likewise kept all elections of magistrates, common council, and public officers, and the election of representatives in parliament; on which occasion, if there be a contested election, hustings or poll booths are erected—one at the East end of the hall, and the other at the South end of the market, for the conveniency of taking the polls; and the candidates are chaired round the inside of the market-place. On the East side of the hall is a flight of steps leading to the apartments above. The room at the East end of the hall is called the Sword-bearer's Office; here the mayor and some of the aldermen daily sit to administer justice and preserve the peace of the city. The upper part of the stairs leads to a large vestibule, supported by fluted pillars of the Corinthian order, and ornamented with a representation of the city regalia. On the East side of this is the mayor's council chamber, the inside of which is elegantly fitted up: the seats for the mayor and aldermen are ancient, and have been preserved with great care; and the large window and two small ones are of beautiful stained glass.* This room is adorned with pictures of many of the ancient members of the corporation and other benefactors of the city, among whom are King William

* These windows were formerly painted with allegorical subjects relating to the administration of justice. One of them contained the story of the Corrupt Judge, who was flayed alive for false judgment; the next had a representation of the execution of the law by a king surrounded by his guards, who were placing a person before him on his knees; on the other side sat a man in a winding sheet, and the soldiers preparing to shoot him to death with arrows; the third window contained the judgment of King Solomon between the two harlots—all of which were illustrated by English verses; but the windows have been so much altered by repairing, that no part of the original designs are now to be discovered.

and Queen Mary, Thomas White, alderman of London, Sir Peter Reade, Alderman Holmes, Sir Francis Southwell, Alderman Layer, Alderman Briggs, Alderman Carver, (who died mayor elect) Alderman Parmenter, Alderman Norman, William Doughty, gent. (the founder of Doughty's hospital) Lord Chief Justice Coke, Sir Benj. Wrenche, Recorder Hobart, Alderman Arnam, Serjeant Windham, (Recorder) &c. &c. But the greatest curiosity in this room is the elegant naval trophy in honour of the illustrious Lord Nelson, in which is placed the sword of the Spanish admiral, presented by his lordship to the corporation of this city, inclosed, with a glass before it, and supported by a device representing an anchor, to the ring of which is suspended a yard and sail, which appears to be torn in action, having on it the following inscription:—"The sword of the Spanish admiral, Don Xavier Winthuysen, who died of the wounds he received in an engagement with the British fleet under the command of Admiral Earl St. Vincent, 14th of February, 1797, which ended in the most brilliant victory ever obtained by this country over the enemy at sea, wherein the heroic valour and cool determined courage of Rear-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. had ample scope. He being a native of Norfolk honoured the city by presenting this sword, surrendered to him in that action."

Under the inscription is the arms of Lord Nelson. Within the glass is likewise placed (enveloping the sword) the letter which accompanied this present, which is the more valuable as it is all in his lordship's own hand-writing. The large room to the West is the common council chamber, which is elegantly fitted up in a very modern style, and has lately been much enlarged, repaired, and

beautified. Here are also kept the town clerk's and chamberlain's offices.

In a covered frame, on the roof of the hall, hangs a small bell, which is sometimes rung when the corporation assemble here.* Opposite the North door of the hall stands

THE CITY GAOL,

Originally the Lamb inn, but it has been the common prison for the city ever since the year 1597. In the reign of King Henry VII. it was purchased by St. George's company, and used for their guild-hall; it was by them assigned to the city; it has at different times been enlarged, and has lately received considerable improvements. The Northern side of it is in the parish of St. John's Maddermarket, in which part is a convenient chapel, where divine service is performed to the prisoners once a fortnight. On the upper part of the front of the gaol, next the street, hangs a small bell. This street was the ancient pillaria, or hatters'-row.

At the corner of Dove-lane, leading from the North end of the Market-place, formerly stood the hol tor, or old tower, (from which the lane was called Holtor-lane) built by the Jews in the reign of William Rufus for a synagogue: it was afterwards a public-house, called the Dove; but being burnt down in the great fire, there are now no remains of it, the scite being built upon.

From Dove-lane to Smiths'-row was the ancient Aurifabria, or Goldsmiths'-row, and the lane ob-

* From Guildhall to the extremity of the liberties of the city, the distances by measure are said to be as follows:—To Mile Cross, North, 1 mile, 6 furlongs; to Thorpe bounds, East, 1 mile, 4 furlongs; to Hertford bridges, South, 2 miles, 2 furlongs; and to Earllham bridge, West, 2 miles, 4 furlongs.

tained the appellation of Smiths'-row, from the working goldsmiths who inhabited it. The house formerly the 'Tuns' tavern was originally the mansion of John le Brun, founder of the chapel in the fields, and was afterwards the goldsmiths' hall, having been re-built by that company. The lane is now called Cockey-lane, from the water falling that way in the cockey or common sewer, which was formerly an open ditch.

At the North end of the Market-place is now the printing-office of Messrs Stevenson, Matchett, and Stevenson, where the paper called the Norfolk Chronicle and Norwich Gazette is published every Saturday. The houses which surround the Market-place are lofty and elegant; many of them have been lately new fronted, and some of them re-built: they are in general shops, and where the principal tradesmen in the city inhabit.*

At the North end of the Market-place was formerly a common well, and near it a corn exchange, pillory, cage, and stocks, all of which were taken away more than a century ago.

The Northern corner of the market was formerly called Jenny's-corner, from its original proprietor, John Jenny, who was one of the bailiffs in the years 1368 and 1373. Cockey-lane, as far as the Back of the Inns, has at different times been called by the several names of Latoner, or Tinman's-row, and Hosier-gate.

On the East side of the market was formerly an inn called the King's Head, being the principal inn in the city, which was taken down in 1813,

* Prior to the reign of Edw. III. all dealers of different denominations lived near each other, and the rows of houses which they inhabited were called by the name of the commodity they dealt in or the trade they followed; after which time they inter-mixed, and many of the original names of the rows are since lost.

and a beautiful street of modern buildings erected on its scite, giving a view of the castle by an opening being continued on the East side of the Back of the Inns. The whole of these improvements were begun and completed by Jonathan Davey, esq. and is now called Davey-place.

Behind the South-west corner of White Lion-lane was the Fons de Sellaria, or Saddlegate Common Well, but how long it has been disused there is no account of.

The whole premises bounded by the Market-place, West, White Lion-lane, North, Orford-hill, East, and Wastlegate, South, was anciently appropriated to the residence of the Jews, and was called the Jewry.* In the centre of this was their synagogue and school, to which were three entrances—one from the Market-place, one from Wastlegate, and another from Hog-hill. The high priest had a house adjoining, where Ald. Anguish afterwards dwelt. It was purchased by the learned Sir Thomas Browne, who rebuilt it, and from whom it descended to Dr. Howman. After the Jews were expelled from hence, the synagogue and school were pulled down, and part of the premises were settled on the mass of Jesus in St. Peter's church, and made a common inn by the sign of the Holy Lamb, as it now remains, being called the Lamb Inn.

The whole row from Cockey-lane to Westlegate is now called the Gentleman's Walk.† Here are

* When the foreign Jews were first permitted to settle in England, and for many years afterwards, they dwelt all together in some place contiguous to their synagogue; the places obtained the scriptural name of Jewry, as in London the Old Jewry and the New Jewry, now called Jewin-street.

† Northward from Davey Place it was anciently called Caligaria, or Hosier's Row; and Southward from thence it was called Cordwaineria and Calceria, Cordwainer's, Cordiner's, or Shoemaker's Row.

several large inns, the principal of which is the Angel. The King's Head was the first inn in the city, and had the honor of entertaining his Royal Highness the Duke of York. A little to the North of it is situated the Post-office. From the Angel two royal mail coaches every day, and a coach by Bury and Sudbury, three times a week, set out from hence. The Angel inn had the honor of entertaining his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, at his visit to this city, Nov. 13th, 1812. The other inns are the Star (where the York wagon comes in every Tuesday and goes out every Friday), and the Lamb. On the Gentleman's Walk is also Skeele's coffee-house; and the bank of Messrs. Bignold and Son is situated at the South extremity of the market, where also is kept the Union Fire and Life-office.

White Lion-lane was anciently known by several different names:—In the time of Edward I. it was called Sellaria or Saddle-gate; in Edward II. Sadler-row or Lorimer's-row; in Edward III. Bridlesmith's-row; in Henry IV. Spooner's-row; and in Edward IV. Sporow-lane. It has since obtained its present name from the White Lion, a well-known inn on the North side of it.

The Back of the Inns (which received its name from its situation with respect to the public inns which front the market) was anciently part of the second and outward castle ditches, and though but a narrow lane is a place of great traffic.

On the East side of Orford-hill is the Norwich Fire-office, and opposite to it is the bank of Messrs. Kett and Back.

At the South end of the Market-place formerly stood Abraham's hall, which derived its name from Abraham, the son of Deulecresse, a Jew, who about the year 1277 was burnt for blasphemy, and

his estates forfeited to the crown. From the time of Edward I. to that of Edward III. it was held by grant from the crown by the family of De Kirkby; it afterwards became the property of the city, and was converted to public uses, for about the year 1400 the assizes used to be holden in it; afterwards it became a public inn, which it continued to be many years, and was still called Abraham's hall, and the sign was Abraham offering up his son Isaac. About forty years ago it was pulled down, and a handsome court and row of houses erected on its scite. The back part of the premises lie in the parish of St. Stephen. To the West side of it adjoins the George inn, from which the Bury waggon goes every week; facing it stands a common pump and a row of houses, which if they were taken away, would be a great improvement to this part of the market,* where is now held a market for raw skins. A little to the East formerly stood an engine for weighing hay, which was taken down in 1794, when the haymarket was removed to the castle ditches. At the East end of the church is a lane called Weavers'-lane,† from being composed of shops, occupied by dealers in Suffolk and Norfolk hempen cloth. Near the end of this is a narrow row, called Pudding-lane, having been formerly inhabited by cooks, who sold victuals ready dressed. The middle row, between the fish-market on the West and the great market on the East, is composed of butchers' stalls built upon. Here was anciently the Murage-house, called also the Murage-loft, and toller, where the murage‡ and market toll used to be collected.

* This was anciently called the Cheese-market.

† Anciently called Cobler's-row.

‡ Murage was a tax or toll paid upon all commodities sold in

The corner house, opposite the South porch of the church, is the charity school of this parish, founded by Mr. John Risebrow, in 1721. At the South-west corner is the White Hart inn.

Opposite the West door of the church is a large inn, called the White Swan. Here the society of Gregorians used to hold their chapters, but their meetings are now discontinued; and from this inn the Expedition (a double-bodied coach) to London comes in and goes out every day; and a Lynn coach every day, except Sunday. At the West end of the yard is a building, which was formerly the theatre, and is now used as the office for the Expedition and Lynn coaches. The way to the South is the scite of old Ladies'-lane.

The South part of Upper Market-street was formerly called the Linen Drapery. Many of the houses have of late years been rebuilt, in a good style. Behind these premises was formerly the barley-market, which had two entrances, one from Bethel-street, and the other, which was the principal, from Barley-market-lane, formerly called Herlewyn's-lane, and now Wounded Heart-lane, from the Wounded Heart inn adjoining to it.

Opposite the West end of the hall is the Pope's Head inn, and the bank of Messrs. Westons, the original banking-house in this city.

On the South side of Chapelfield-lane, on the Western part of the premises, formerly Chapelfield-house, now stands

THE THEATRE-ROYAL,

A handsome building, erected in the year 1757, and opened on Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1758, with the

the market, towards the expence of keeping the city walls, gates, and towers in repair.

comedy, called "The Way of the World." It was then called Concert Hall, by which name it went till 1764, when it was licensed by his Majesty's letters patent. The inside was built after the model of the old theatre-royal, in Drury-lane.* In 1800 the whole house underwent a thorough alteration; a colonade was erected at the East end and additional buildings to the sides, by which the passages were rendered more commodious; the boxes and gallery were entirely rebuilt, decorated, and ornamented. The present appearance of the house is nearly that of the segment of an oval, the front of the stage forming the cross line. The boxes of the two upper circles are lined with painted canvas, and aired by proper ventilators, at the division of each is a gilt pilaster, apparently intended both for ornament and support. The pannels are painted with emblematical devices and arabesques. Four private boxes, richly decorated with treillis in gold, are placed on the extremity of the front of the stage, the whole being lighted by patent chandeliers. The stage was at the same time rebuilt, and the scenes are worked upon an improved principle, by which all the wings are moved at once. Within the first entrance are inward wings, which hide the actors from the view of the spectators in the boxes till they make their appearance on the stage.† By the tenour of the patent this theatre is open from the 1st day of January till the 1st day of June in every year, and in the assize week. The patentee and performers have the style of his Ma-

* The architect who superintended the building of the theatre and assembly-house was Mr. Ivory, who was said to have been assisted therein by Sir James Burroughs, LL. D. Master of Gonville and Caius-college, Cambridge, one of the best designers in his time.

† The theatre has been improved in 1813.

jesty's servants, and perform at the circuit theatres, in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridge, when this theatre is shut up.* Prices of admission—upper boxes 4s. lower ditto 3s. pit 2s. 6d. gallery 1s. At the entrance of the theatre is a bar, where refreshments are sold to the company. The scite of the theatre is the property of the proprietors of chapel-field-house, but the theatre, with its fixed and travelling scenery and wardrobe, belongs to a company who usually dispose of the patent by demise, for a term of years, with the appurtenances of the stage and the management of the theatre.—Besides the profits of the lease, each proprietor has a free ticket, which entitles one person to admission, every night of performing, to any part of the house; there are also appendant to the theatre a certain number of silver tickets, issued when it was first built, and the profit applied towards the expences; they are transferable, and admit one person each to any part of the house before the curtain.

The Eastern part of the premises, now of the proprietors of chapel-field house, is converted into a large and commodious bowling green and tavern.

In this parish also lies the greatest part of Chapel-field,† corruptly called Chaply-field, which has long been the property of the corporation, and let by them to different persons. In 1668 it was used as the city artillery ground, and the city militia were mustered and annually reviewed here. In 1707 it was railed in and laid out into pleasant

* The theatrical circuit is as follows:—June, Yarmouth; July, Ipswich; August, Yarmouth; September, Cambridge; October, Bury; November, Colchester; and December, Ipswich.

N. B. It has been customary of late years for the company to go to Lynn-Mart in February.

† From its adjoining to the chapel of St. Mary in the Fields, and to which it formerly appertained.

walks, being planted with trees, which now remain. In 1792 the field was leased by the corporation to the proprietors of the water works, by whom a large reservoir was constructed in the centre, which is strongly embanked and paled round; on the North side is a large round tower, containing the machinery for raising the water, which was erected instead of the old water-house at the North-east corner of the field. The water is conveyed from the New Mills hither. The South-west side of the field is bounded by the city wall from the new opening, in which there has lately been a good road made to the bowling-green corner. The wall from the opening to St. Giles's gate, with part of three towers, is in tolerable preservation, and is not built upon within side and very little without; being but weak, in order to prevent accidents, the battlements and upper part of it were taken down in 1807.

Bethel-street was formerly called Over or Upper Newport,* and that part lying within this parish was called the Ropery, because the cord and rope makers anciently dwelt there. It takes its present name from the principal building in it, called

BETHEL HOSPITAL,

Which stands on part of the scite of the ancient Committee House, which was blown up by 98 barrels of gun-powder in a tumult, in 1648. This hospital was founded by Mrs. Mary Chapman, A. D. 1713, for the reception of poor lunatics, where those unfortunate objects are maintained and taken care of at a very trifling expence, paid by their friends, or the parish to which they belong. The charity is not limited to any place

* From its leading to the port or gate of the New Burgh, since called St. Giles's Gate,

or county, and has been greatly augmented by subsequent benefactions. The building is of red brick and has two fronts, one on the North side next the street, and the other on the South side towards the garden. A very handsome committee-room has been erected, adorned with portraits of the foundress and other benefactors, and several convenient additions have lately been made on the premises. The government of this hospital is vested in a president, six governors, a treasurer, and two physicians, who appoint a surgeon, an apothecary, a clerk, a steward, and a master or keeper. By the will of the foundress, the master is required to be a man of a good, religious, and moral character. The committee day is the first Monday in every month. Strangers are admitted to view the hospital from ten in the morning till five in the afternoon, Sundays excepted.

On the West side of Bethel is the new street or opening into Chapel-field, the buildings of which make a very neat appearance. A handsome row of houses on the East side of Bethel were erected on the remainder of the scite of the ruins of the ancient committee house.

Lady's-lane lies something more to the East, and was so called because it led directly to the chapel of Our Lady in the Fields.

13.—ST. GILES'S CHURCH

Is a handsome building, containing a nave and two side aisles; the chancel (which appears to have been as long as the church) has been demolished ever since the year 1581. The inside is handsomely fitted up, and is much admired for its slender pillars and large windows. The altar is very elegant, and the communion plate is handsome and valuable; it was given by Robert Snell,

gent. in 1738, and consists of a large offering dish, a patin, two large flaggons, and two chalices, with covers, all of silver, doubly gilt. From the old plate which was sold was purchased a handsome branch of polished brass, which hangs in the nave. In this church are many ancient inscriptions in high preservation, and several handsome modern monuments, among which those of Dr. Offley and Sir Thomas Churchman deserve notice, particularly the latter. At the West end of the church is a large and elegant gallery, erected by the parishioners in 1807. Adjoining to the West end of the church stands a large square tower, upwards of 100 feet high; the top is crowned with a battlement, and in the middle is a large cupola, in which hangs the clock bell, and over it rises a dome, which is seen to a great distance—the whole is surmounted by a golden ball and weather cock. The dial is on the East side, and is large and handsome, being new gilt in 1808; within the tower is the clock and eight musical bells. Here is a curfew, or evening bell, founded by John Colton, in 1457. It is rung the summer half year at nine o'clock, and in the winter at eight; morning bell is rung at five o'clock in the summer, and six in the winter, at the expence of the parish. The church was first founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, by Elwyn, a priest, and the triangular piece of land on which it stands being his own estate, he gave it to the monks of the cathedral church, with whom it always remained, and is now a perpetual curacy in the donation of the dean and chapter. The church and tower were rebuilt in the reign of Richard II. Divine service is performed in it twice every Sunday and a sermon preached once. Prayers are read every Friday. The numerous benefactors have made

the annual gifts to the poor inhabitants very considerable.

This parish was originally part of the new burgh; it constitutes a small ward of itself, and is esteemed the pleasantest part of the city. The church-yard is large, and being on an eminence, it commands a very extensive view. The houses are for the most part modern and handsome. The parish is extensive, and contains part of Bethel-street, Pit-lane, part of Chapel-field, High-street, part of Pottergate-street, Willow-lane, Broad-street, and part of Fishers'-lane. The boundary of the parish passes across Chapel-field through the reservoir. In High-street formerly lived Henry Crossgrove, printer, who published the first Norwich newspaper in 1706. The elegant house opposite the South door of the church was built by Sir Thomas Churchman, knt. who served his mayoralty there in 1761. Broad-street is esteemed the best street in the city: the houses are modern and regular. On the South side of this street is kept the general stamp-office; near which is the office of Mack's London waggons, which go and return to and from London every week: and the Lynn waggon from the Black Horse, in the same street.

At the North-east corner of Fishers'-lane formerly stood a small hospital, called God's House, founded by John le Grant in the reign of Edward I. but it was dissolved at the dissolution of religious houses; the remains of the gateway were pulled down many years since, and its scite built upon. At the end of High-street formerly stood

ST. GILES'S GATE,

Which was a plain square building; the upper

part surrounded with battlements, but falling into decay, it was taken down in 1792, and the passage laid open. The wall from St. Giles's gate to Pottergate tower is built upon the descent of a hill, and had one tower not far from the gate, where the wall is now built upon within and without. Potter gate, from which the long street to the East of it took its name, was formerly a postern, but it has been stopped up time out of mind; it is a large tower, and now converted into a habitable house. The wall from hence to St. Benedict's gate is partly built upon within and without.

From St. Giles's gate is a turnpike road to Brandon, through the following places:—Bartford 7 miles, Kimberley 10, Hingham 14, Shipdham 19, Watton 21, Brandon 33; from whence there is a great road to Mildenhall, Ely, Cambridge, March, Chatteris, Huntingdon, Northampton, Peterborough, &c.

There is also another road leading from St. Giles's gate, which falls into the London road near Eaton hall.

Near the gates formerly stood an hospital or sick house, which has been dissolved time out of mind. It was originally a leper-house.

About two miles from St. Giles's gate is situated the village and hamlet of

14.—EARLHAM.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is a small mean building; the tower is low, plain, and square, and contains two small bells; on the North side is a small chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Divine service is performed once in a fortnight. This church is a vicarage in the presentation of the heirs of the late Richard

Lubbock, esq. M. D. Earlham hall adjoins to the North side of the church.*

Earlham bridge is the boundary of the liberty of the city, and was first built of stone by Thomas Bachcroft, of Little Melton, 1502; it was rebuilt again in 1579, and since rebuilt in 1744. The village consists of only a few scattered houses and a handsome seat, the residence of J. J. Gurney, esq.

At Earlham bridge the river ceases, by reason of its course being from the Westward, to be the boundary of the liberty of the city, which runs in nearly a straight direction Northward from hence to Hellesdon bridge, about two miles to the West of the city.

Mancroft ward elects sixteen common council men annually on the Tuesday of the election week.

* About a mile to the North lies the township of Bowthorpe, which had a parochial chapel; but there being no inhabitants except at the hall, it was desecrated and consolidated to this parish about 20 years ago, although it is still in the county of Norfolk. The chapel was a neat building, standing at the extremity of a large burying ground, and had a turret of stone at the West end, in which hung one small bell.

CHAPTER VII.

A description of Wymer Ward, with the Churches and other Public Buildings therein.

THIS ward runs through the whole extent of the city from West to East, and is said to take its name from Wymer, who lived in the time of the Conqueror's survey, and probably built or possessed some part of it, he being one of the most considerable persons in the city at that time. This ward is subdivided into three small wards, called West Wymer, Middle Wymer, and East Wymer wards, each of which contains several parishes.

WEST WYMER WARD

Contains the parishes of St. Benedict, with the hamlet of Heigham, St. Swithin, St. Margaret, St. Lawrence, and St. Gregory.

15.—ST. BENEDICT'S* CHURCH

Stands in the most Westerly part of the city, and is said to be of ancient foundation, but the present building has a modern appearance; it contains a nave and chancel, with an aisle on the

* St. Benedict, a famous abbot, founder and principal of the order of Benedictines, lived in the time of Justinian I. A. D. 534. After his death he was canonized, and his festival was celebrated yearly on the 21st of March.

North side. The tower is round in the lower part, and octangular towards the top, from which rises a lofty shaft, with a vane: within it are three bells. This church is a rectory, and was anciently appropriated to the priory of Buckenham, in Norfolk, and at the dissolution it fell into the king's hands, of whom it was purchased by the parish, and is now in the gift of the parishioners. Divine service is performed in it only once in a fortnight. The inside is very neat, but has no monumental inscriptions. The communion plate is all of silver, and is modern and elegant. Instead of a communion table, the East end is fitted up with a real altar. Within this parish is a small part of Pottergate-street, the West end of Upper Westwick, now called St. Benedict's-street, and the South side of Heigham-street without the walls. St. Benedict's-street is a place of great resort in the corn trade, and has several inns; the principal of which are the White Lion, the Crown, and the Bee-hive. In Pottergate-street is the bank of Messrs. Days. At the West end of this street stood

WESTWICK, OR ST. BENEDICT'S GATE,

A large heavy building, taken down in 1793, which greatly improved the appearance of the street; from this gate is a great turnpike road leading as follows:—To Easton 6 miles, Honingham 7, Hockering 10, Mattishall 12, East Dereham 16, Swaffham 28, and King's Lynn 42; from whence lies the road leading to Boston, Grantham, Lincoln, Hull, York, Durham, Newcastle, Berwick-upon-Tweed, &c. to Edinburgh.

The wall from St. Benedict to Heigham gate is but little visible, being built upon within and

without.* At the Northern extremity formerly stood

HEIGHAM GATE,

Anciently called Hell Gate.† It was an ancient mean building, and never a passage of much traffic, being originally only a postern. In the beginning of the last century it fell down, and was never rebuilt, the way being laid open for carriages.

The city wall reaches from the scite of this gate to the small stream called the Old River, where it was terminated by a tower, now in ruins, as is the upper part of the wall, the whole of it being going fast to decay. Just without St. Benedict's, at the South-east corner of the great road, formerly stood the ancient leper house, called St. Benedict's Hospital, the scite of which is now a garden. On the South side of Heigham-street is a small public-house called the Crocodile, where there is an exhibition of natural curiosities.

About a mile distant from St. Benedict's and Heigham gates stands the parish church of

16.—HEIGHAM, †

Dedicated to St. Bartholomew; it is of ancient foundation, and was appendant to the abbey of St. Benedict at the Holm, at the time of the conquest, and has so continued ever since, that abbey being temporal barony of the Lord Bishop of Norwich—

* The row of houses next the scite of the gate, on the North side, are said to have been chiefly built with the stone brought from the cathedral church, when the West front was new built in the beginning of the last century.

† In old evidences *Portea Inferni*, from the low dismal appearance of the street which communicated with it, the deep descent of which when viewed from Charing-cross, was thought to resemble the limbus of the ancient poets.

‡ Ea-ham, i. e. the hamlet by the water, it being situated adjoining to the South side of the river.

it still continues a rectory in his gift. The parish being very extensive and subject to tithes, renders it the most valuable living within the liberties of the city.* The church stands by itself in the fields and is a very decent building, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a wide aisle on the South side; the tower is small and square, with a battlement at the top—within it are three small bells. The pulpit, reading desk, and skreen of the altar are handsome, the former being newly erected at the expense of the Rev. Mr. Parr, the late rector. In this church are several monuments, particularly a very curious one to the memory of the pious and unfortunate Bishop Hall. Divine service is performed once a week. This large parish comprehends all the lands lying between the London road on the East, Eaton on the South, Earlham on the West, and the river on the North, with the North side of Heigham-street on the old stream, adjoining to which formerly stood the old mills, called Chase's, Bumpstede's, Appleyard's, or Westwic Mills, of which there are now no remains. Heigham hall was an old building, but has lately been rebuilt in a modern style. Opposite the hall is another handsome mansion. A little more to the West is an ancient house, formerly the property of the pious Bishop Hall, to which he retired on being deprived of his bishoprick by the fanatics in the time of the great rebellion, and ended his life in obscurity. It has for many years past been a public-house and garden, known by the sign of the Dolphin. About a mile more to the Westward is situated the hamlet and village of

* Though this church is within the liberty of the city, it is not in Norwich, but in Humbleyard deanery.

HELLESDON.

Here is one small street of houses and a large water-mill standing across the river Wensum. A little to the East of the mill is Helleston Bridge, which is built of timber and is passable for carriages. The whole river from hence is in the jurisdiction of the city as far as Hardley-cross, where it is joined by the river Waveney, an extent of more than twenty miles. The boundary of the liberty of the city passes between the street and the church,* and from thence it leads North to Mile-cross; where compassing the North side of the city about a mile distant, it leads by Magdalen-chapel to Mousehold-heath; where bounding the Eastern limits, it turns suddenly to the Southward, parting the liberty of Pockthorpe from the village of Thorpe, in which direction it meets the river Wensum opposite Trowse Hythe, where the boundary tower anciently stood.

Eastward from St. Benedict's church, in Upper Westwick, on the opposite side of the street, stands

17.—ST. SWITHIN'S † CHURCH,

A rectory, in the presentation of the bishop, but

* Helleston church is not within the liberty of the city, though the parish is. It is a small building, with a chancel; the tower is plain and square, and has three bells; from the summit rises a small spire. This church is a rectory, in the presentation of the dean and chapter, and has divine service weekly. The living is valuable.

† St. Swithin's festival is the 15th of July. He was Bishop of Winchester, to which he was promoted A. D. 852, and was a prelate of great learning and piety, but of so melancholy a constitution that he is memorable for lamenting with tears the licentiousness of the age in which he lived, for which he has by some been denominated the Christian Heraclitus.

the value of it is so small that there is service only once in a fortnight. The church is a neat building, containing a nave, with two aisles; the inside is commodious and handsome; at the altar, which is a real building and not a table, is a good painting of Moses and Aaron. The communion plate is valuable, consisting of a basin, flaggon, patin, chalice and cover, all of silver; within the church are several good monuments; the tower is square and small, surrounded at the top by a plain battlement, and has within it three small bells and a saint's bell. Here is an annual sermon on new-year's day, with a good new-year's gift to the poor inhabitants of the parish, founded by Mr. Edward Temple in 1701.

Within this parish lie part of Upper Westwick, St. Swithin's-lane, the whole of Nether Westwick, now called St. Swithin's-street, and Church-lane. On the West side of St. Swithin's-lane is situated

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL,

A small neat building of brick, the inside of which is adorned in the manner of the church of Rome. The altar is at the West end, the carved work of which is very elegant, and it has a good old painting of the crucifixion, and six candlesticks of silver gilt; at the East end is a gallery supported by pillars. The service of the church of Rome is performed here twice every Sunday, and a sermon preached in English; there is likewise service in the morning of all festivals and fasts, and at other times. Between the East end of the chapel and the lane is a good dwelling-house for the residence of the priest. In the North-west part of this parish, on the river Weusum, is situated

THE NEW MILLS,

So called in distinction from the old mills, of which there were several on the different branches of the river more to the Westward. The mills were first erected when the old mills were demolished, about the year 1459, and were afterwards greatly improved when the water works were added to them, which were brought to such perfection, that in 1583 the water was carried by them into the market, and afterwards to the remotest part of the city. They are the property of the corporation, and formerly all the bakers in the city were obliged to grind their corn here. In 1706 they were leased for 87 years, which term expiring in 1793, they were let to Messrs. White and Crane, the present lessees, for the term of 99 years. Besides the corn mills, here are mills for fulling cloth and cutting logwood, and also the waterworks for supplying the city with water, which is raised by an engine, constructed with great ingenuity and expence by the proprietors, and by which the water is carried to the reservoir in Chapel-field, from whence the highest parts of the city are plentifully supplied, and there are fire plugs for filling the engines in case of fire. There has also been lately established a gauze manufactory, of great extent, by the Messrs. Groat. This beautiful fabric employs a very large number of hands and promises to be highly advantageous to the city. On the East side of the mills is a commodious bridge for carriages, which forms a communication between the parishes of St. Swithin and St. Martin at Oak; and from this bridge the river is navigable for keels or barges of 50 or 60 tons burthen to the port of Yarmouth. A little to the East of St. Swithin's stands

18.—ST. MARGARET'S* CHURCH,

A plain building, consisting of a nave and chancel, with an aisle on the South side. The tower is plain and square, with a battlement of brick-work on the top; within it are five bells, and a small saint's bell, now disused. The inside is commodiously fitted up, and at the altar is a good painting of Moses and Aaron; but there are no monuments which deserve notice. This church (which appears to have been founded before the year 1226) is a rectory in the presentation of the bishop of Norwich, but its value is so inconsiderable that divine service is performed only once a fortnight. In this parish lie part of Upper Westwick, St. Margaret's-lane, part of Pottergate-street, Church-street, St. Margaret's-plain, and a small part of Nether Westwick. On the North side of the plain stands

THE NORWICH DISPENSARY,

For relieving the sick poor with medical assistance. This truly benevolent institution was first opened in the year 1804, and is supported by voluntary contributions. It is under the direction of a patron, president, fourteen vice-presidents, and two physicians, who appoint a treasurer, an apothecary, and a secretary. The dispensary is open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at nine in the morning, when one of the physicians always attends. So beneficial has this charity proved to the poor, and so highly has it answered the purpose of the subscribers, that in the last year no less than 801 objects were admitted and bene-

* St. Margaret was a virgin and martyr of Antioch, who suffered under Decius, by order of Olibius, his lieutenant, A. D. 278. Her festival is marked in the calendar the 20th of July.

fited, of which number 167 were attended at their own habitations. At the South-west corner of St. Margaret's-lane, next Pottergate-street, is situated

THE BAPTISTS' MEETING-HOUSE,

A small neat building of brick, erected about 24 years ago, the inside of which is well fitted up, and there is a brass branch hanging in the middle; here is preaching twice every Sunday. More Eastward from St. Margaret's stands

19.—ST. LAWRENCE* CHURCH,

Upon the very spot of ground which in ancient days, before the retreat of the sea, when Norwich was a great fishing town, was the quay where all the fish were landed. It belonged to the bishops of the East Angles, who, in the time of Edward the Confessor, founded a small church here, which he settled on the Abbey of Bury St. Edmund's about the year 1038. In 1460 the old church was pulled down, and the present noble and regular structure began to be erected, which was finished in 1472. The tower is a handsome square building, 112 feet high, with a door and window on the West side; and over the corners of the arch of the door are two curious pieces of ancient carved work; that on the North part represents the martyrdom of the saint to whom the church is dedicated, who is here to be seen broiling on the gridiron, and the soldiers tending the fire;

* St. Lawrence was much celebrated in the church of Rome (though only a Deacon) for the sanctity of his life, his powerful preaching, and the miracles which he is said to have performed, but more especially for his unparelled patience and constancy in suffering martyrdom for the truths which he preached; being condemned by the Emperor Decian, A. D. 259, to suffer a most cruel death. He was laid on a gridiron or frame, and broiled alive over a slow fire. His festival was celebrated August 10.

near them stands the Emperor Decian, at whose command this cruelty was executed, and behind him is a figure of the Almighty, with a crown on his head, and a sword in his hand striking at the Emperor, who is seen falling under the stroke. The carving on the South part represents the martyrdom of St. Edmund, the king of East Angles, who is seen tied to a tree, and the Danish soldiers are shooting him to death with their arrows. The upper part of the tower is ornamented with pinnacles and a handsome battlement, having in the centre a lofty shaft, supporting a vane resembling a gridiron, on which is seen the body of St. Lawrence. Within the tower is a clock; the dial is on the East side, and six large and musical bells, the tenor weighing upwards of 15 cwt. which is rung as a curfew bell every evening at eight o'clock. This church being built upon the spot, which, before the retreat of the sea, was a quay or landing place, appears, when viewed on the North side to stand on an eminence, and on the contrary, when seen on the South, to be so much sunk that the street lies much above it, and the approach is by a descent of several steps, of which there is also a double flight both at the East and West ends of the church, the former being very spacious and convenient is a place of great traffic. The inside of the church is lofty and regular, the windows are large and the pillars slender; the pulpit and altar-piece* are modern and elegant, but there are no monuments within the church. Before the dissolution this church and

* The old altar-piece being fallen into decay, about 30 years ago the present was erected at the expence of the parish. On the summit of the pediment the architect placed a small cross of wood, which gave offence to the Archdeacon's Visitors as being contrary to the canon, who ordered it to be taken down. The vacancy was supplied by a metallic ornament, now remaining there.

rectory were in the gift of the abbot and convent of Bury St. Edmund's; afterwards it became private property, but in 1639 it fell to the crown, by which it has since been presented, or else held in sequestration, as it now is. Divine service is performed once every Sunday.

Within this parish lie the Eastern part of Upper Westwick, (now better known by the name of Upper St. Lawrence-street,) St. Lawrence-lane, part of Pottergate-street, Fisher's-lane, and a part of the North side of Broad-street, the whole East end of Nether Westwick, (now called Lower St. Lawrence-street,) and Bridge-street.

In Lower St. Lawrence-street is a common pump, the water of which was brought from St. Lawrence well, (several yards more to the Northward behind the houses) by Robert Gybson in 1576: it is now called St. Lawrence Pump, and is in the front of the North side of the street, with curious inscriptions, which were revived when the pump was repaired and beautified about 6 years since. At the North end of Bridge-street is situated

COSLANY BRIDGE,

The oldest bridge in the city, uniting this parish with that of St. Michael's Coslany. It was last rebuilt in 1805, in a strong and substantial manner, of cast iron. The old bridge having two small arches was a great obstruction to the free passage of the water in the event of a flood, to remedy which there was a cut or channel from the river, beginning about 400 yards West of the bridge, which (forming an island) fell into the river again about 200 yards East of the bridge; and another cut began at the bridge and joined with the former about 180 yards Eastward, over which were bridges, and these chan-

nels were designed to carry the water from that part of the river above the bridge to that part of the river below it. From the construction of the present bridge they were no longer necessary, and are now filled up.

20.—ST. GREGORY'S* CHURCH

Is a large handsome building, the inside of which deserves notice. The high altar is so advantageously situated as to have a wide common passage under it; it is adorned with curious carved work, and the paintings of Moses and Aaron; the carpet or covering of the altar is ancient and curiously embroidered; the plate is handsome and valuable. The font is the finest in England. In 1626 it was adorned and beautified, being surrounded with a rail, and ornamented with curious carvings. In 1776 it was again put into thorough repair, painted, and gilded. It stands in the centre of the Western part of the church, and is so large, that the pews are contracted to afford a passage round it. This church has a light appearance, having large windows and slender pillars. The pews are regular and the pulpit handsome. Before it stands a noble brass eagle, with its wings expanded, at which the service was formerly read. In the middle of the nave is a brass branch of sixteen sockets, given by Mrs. Elizabeth Goose in 1703. Within the church are several ancient curious monuments, particularly that of Sir Francis Bacon, one of the judges in the court of King's bench, in the reign of Charles II. It is adorned with curious carvings, and has the longest inscription that is to be seen on any monument, ancient or modern, in this

* Probably Pope Gregory I. surnamed the Great, A. D. 590. His festival was March 12.

kingdom; there is also an ancient monument of Sir Joseph Payne, knt. A.D. 1668; and another of Sir Peter Seaman, knt. A. D. 1715; besides several handsome modern ones. Over the front of the South porch is a clock with a dial, which has a device to show the phases of the moon. The tower is square, and has five bells within it; the top is surrounded with a battlement, from which rises a lofty spire covered with lead, bearing date 1597. The upper part of it was blown down in 1806, but has since been repaired by the parish, and a lanthorn or turret placed thereon, covered with a dome, from which rises a vane, and within it is the bell, on which the clock strikes. This church is of ancient foundation, consisting of the nave and two side aisles, and was probably built in the 12th or 13th century. It was at first a rectory, in the advowson of the family of the Valoine, who were foreigners (probably Normans who came over with the Conqueror), and by whom the church was, most likely, in great part built or endowed. In 1276 John Fitz Bernard, one of the last of that family, appropriated it to the cathedral church, to which it has ever since been appendant, and is now a perpetual curacy in the nomination of the dean and chapter. Divine service is performed once every Sunday, and here are three annual sermons, one on the feast of the Epiphany, the others are on the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, and the feast of St. John the Evangelist; the two last were founded by John Weaver, a London carrier, who died in 1625. The commemoration sermon of Sir Joseph Payne is on the 19th day of August, in the afternoon, or the Sunday after, when the corporation attends.

. The parish extends to the river on the part of

the North, and takes in Charing-cross, part of Pottergate-street, and the two lanes called Goat-lanes. The shearmen or cloth-cutters formerly dwelt together in the North-east part of this parish, called Shearer's-hill; and at the meeting of the three streets formerly stood a neat stone cross, called Shearer's-cross, which name the street still retains, though custom has corrupted the sound to Charing-cross. The cross was taken down in 1732. On the North side of the street is a lane which leads to the river, called Nailor's-lane, being formerly inhabited by nail-makers. Stonegate Magna, in this parish, now called Upper Goat-lane, is a street of great traffic, as it leads directly to the market-place. Stonegate Parva is now called Lower Goat-lane, on the West side of which stands

THE QUAKER'S MEETING-HOUSE,

A small building, distinguished by that peculiar plainness and neatness which characterises the society to which it belongs. The friends meet together here every Sunday and Tuesday in the forenoon.

MIDDLE WYMER WARD

Contains the parishes of St. John's Maddermarket, St. Andrew, St. Michael at Plea, and the dissolved parishes of Holy Cross and St. Christopher.

21.—ST. JOHN'S MADDERMARKE*

Consists of a nave and two aisles; the inside is

* St. John Baptist in Maddermarket took its name from a market, kept on the North side of the church-yard, for the sale of madder, a plant much used by the dyers. Though the market has been discontinued for several centuries, the place still retains the name.

commodious, and at the West end is a small gallery. This church abounds with ancient inscriptions and monuments, and one very handsome modern one, erected in the year 1792, to the memory of Lady Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, (daughter of Thomas Lord Audley, of Walden, in Essex, Lord Chancellor of England, who died in February, 1563, aged 23 years), by her descendant, John Lord Howard, of Walden. She was second wife to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and lies interred in the parish church of Fersfield, in Norfolk. The tower is lofty and handsome, and has a common passage under it, with a carved stone arch; the tower is crowned with a battlement and the symbols of the four Evangelists, in the middle of which rises a shaft with a vane; within it are six very musical bells, which were new cast in 1766. This church is a rectory, in the presentation of the custos and fellows of Winchester-college, commonly called New-college, Oxford; and divine service is performed every Sunday. Here is an annual sermon upon the feast of St. Andrew, founded by Mr. Francis Gillians, worsted-weaver, who died in 1719; he also founded a lecture, to be preached on the Sunday evening, by the minister who preaches on the morning of the same day at the cathedral church, from the first to the sixth Sunday after Easter, and from the first to the last Sunday after Trinity.

This parish contains Maddermarket, properly so called, part of Pottergate-street, Dove-lane, formerly called Holtor-lane, the scite of the late duke's palace, and the West end of Wymer-street, now more commonly called St. Andrew's Broad-street.

On the North side of the church-yard is a common pump, called St. John's pump, kept in repair by the parish, and on the West side of the church-yard stands

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL,

A large handsome building of brick, erected in the year 1794. The inside is very commodiously fitted up; the pulpit is extremely neat, and stands against a pillar on the East side; the roof is supported by two rows of slender pillars; ranging with them are galleries on the sides, and an organ-loft at the South end, on which is a neat organ. At the North end is the altar,* which is elevated by several steps, and beautifully adorned with pillars of plaster work; in the middle is a fine painting of the crucifixion, and in the extremities are curious carvings of the three theological virtues. On the altar are a crucifix and six candlesticks of silver gilt. Here is a sermon preached in English every Sunday morning; after which high mass is sung, accompanied by the organ; and in the afternoon vespers are sung. Service is likewise performed on all the festivals and fasts of the church of Rome.

In the most Northerly part of this parish, bounded by the river, is the scite of

THE DUKE'S PALACE,

Anciently the seat of the Dukes of Norfolk, being purchased by Henry, Duke of Norfolk, in the reign of Henry VIII. In 1602 the Duke of Nor-

* The church of Rome appears to have of late dispensed with the position of due East and West, to which such particular attention was paid in the structure of all the ancient churches. In the Catholic chapel in St. Swithin's-lane the altar is at the West end; in the old chapel at the Duke's-palace it stood North.

folk pulled down the old house and began to build a most magnificent palace; which his grandson Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, had scarcely finished, when a great dispute arose between the duke and the mayor, Thomas Havers, esq. the latter not permitting the duke's company of comedians (who had a theatre in the palace) to enter the city with trumpets, banners, &c. as they had always before done, which the duke so much resented, that he pulled the greatest part of it down and left the city; from which time it has been entirely neglected till the beginning of the present century. That part of the building which remained was hired by the corporation of guardians for a workhouse for the city poor; but their lease expiring in 1801, the poor were soon afterwards removed to the new workhouse, and the premises being sold by the noble proprietor, the building late the workhouse has since been pulled down, the ground cleared, and granaries, coal bins, &c. built thereon. On part of the scite stands a public-house, known by the sign of the Duke's Palace; and on the South part, next Wymer-street, is situated

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY,

A very neat building, formerly a chapel for the Roman Catholic religion, under the patronage of the Duke of Norfolk. When the chapel in St. John's church-yard was erected, this building was leased of the duke, for the purpose to which it is now applied, and for which it is very convenient. In October, 1794, the library was removed hither from the city library-room, in St. Andrew's hall, where it had been kept from the time of its first institution in the year 1784. The terms of admission are two guineas and a half;

after which the subscription is only twelve shillings annually. The collection of books consists of upwards of 6000 volumes, and are increasing. There are at present more than 500 subscribers, twenty-four of whom constitute a committee, exclusive of the president, vice-president, and ex-president. Twelve of the committee are chosen annually, and each member sits two years. The librarian takes care of and delivers out the books every day between the hours of eleven and two, and seven and nine in the evening from the 1st of September to the last day in April, Sundays and some particular festivals excepted. The committee meets on the second Monday in every month, and an annual meeting of the subscribers is held in the first week in September, when the subscriptions become due.

On the South side of this street formerly stood

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS,*

Which was built before the year 1272; and from the time of Richard I. the advowson of it belonged to the prior and convent of the cathedral, who settled it on the infirmary; but it was afterwards confirmed to St. Giles's hospital, to which the scite now belongs. On the 14th of Oct. 1551, it was desecrated and demolished, and the parish was from thenceforth united to St. John's. A part of the building is still standing, being converted into a public-house, known by the sign of the Hole in the Wall.

* It was dedicated to the invention or finding of the holy cross, (A. D. 316, by Helena, mother to Constantine the Great, to the memory of which was a yearly festival May 3d) and was commonly denominated St. Crowches; and from the brethren of the holy cross, the scite of their monastery in the city of London still retains the name of Crutched Friars.

22.—ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

Is of ancient foundation, being built before the conquest, and belonged to John le Brun, who gave it to his college of St. Mary in the Fields, to which it remained appropriated till the dissolution, when it fell to the crown. In 1552 king Edward VI. granted the advowson to William Mingay and William Necton, and their heirs, of whom in 1559 it was purchased by the parish, so that it remains to this day a donative in the gift of the parishioners, the majority of whom elect the minister.

In 1478 the tower was rebuilt; it is large, lofty, and very handsome; the upper part has lately been repaired, ornamented and crowned with a vane; within it is a clock and eight large bells,* and on the North side of the steeple is a handsome dial.

In 1500 the old church was pulled down and the present regular and beautiful structure erected; it was finished and opened in 1506, and is now the best parish church in this city, (except St. Peter's of Mancroft) containing a nave and two side aisles, which are spacious; the roof is supported by slender gothic pillars, and the whole enlightened by large windows, that at the East end being the remains of an old painting intended to represent the brazen serpent in the wilderness.† The altar is handsome but heavy, and is adorned with Moses and Aaron larger than the life; the plate belonging to it is ancient, but very hand-

* The great bell has on it this curious distich:—

Let us sound and tune together,
England's sweet peace for ever.

† The painter was injudicious in the choice of his colours, as he has made the brazen serpent blue. Below is a group of figures illustrative of the subject.

some and valuable. The church is regularly pewed, and in the centre stands the pulpit and reading desk, after the manner of some of the new churches in London, erected by Dr. Ben. Joseph Ellis, rector; in 1741; before it hangs a brass branch of sixteen sockets. At the West end is a neat organ, erected by the parishioners in 1808, and below a handsome dial. In this church are many fine antient monuments in high preservation, particularly that of Sir John Suckling, knt. (father of Sir John Suckling, the poet,) who died March 27, 1627, and was buried here. There are also some good modern monuments, and in the vestry are several old books. Divine service is performed here twice every Sunday, and a sermon in the afternoon; prayers are read on all festivals and fasts, and a lecture preached every Thursday in the forenoon. The commemoration sermon for Lady Suckling is on the Friday next after the feast of St. Simon and Jude, and that of Sir John Suckling on the first Sunday in November, both in the afternoon, and at which the corporation attend. Mr. Hall's sacramental lecture is preached here once every four months.* At the North-east corner of the church-yard is a common pump.

The parish contains the East end of Wymer or St. Andrew's Broad-street, Bridge-street, St. Andrew's-hill, the East end of Pottergate-street, St. Andrew's-steps, Bridewell-alley, London-lane, part of Cockey-lane, part of the Back of the Inns, Swan-lane, formerly called Rackey-lane, and Great Cockey-lane, formerly called Smithy-lane, or Smith's-row.

In Wymer-street, at the corner of the church-

* On the Friday before the first Sunday in the months of April, August, and December.

yard, is kept the office belonging to the Sun Fire Insurance, London; near which is the parsonage-house and a house for the parish clerk. Bridge-street extends from the church to

BLACK FRIARS' BRIDGE,

So called from its adjoining to the ancient convent of the black friars. It was built of timber, in the time of King Henry V. rebuilt in the same manner in the reign of King Edward IV. and first built of stone in the year 1586. In 1783 it was taken down and re-erected on an elegant plan, consisting of one large arch of Portland stone, with an iron balustrade on each side, and a descent of stone steps to the river at the South-east corner. The expence of taking down and rebuilding it amounted to 1290*l*. On the East side of Bridge-street is situated

ST. ANDREWS' HALL, *

Formerly the convent of the Friars de Sacco, or Brethren of the Sac. The whole premises bounded by Bridge-street on the West, by the river North, by Elm-hill East, and the street leading to Hungate South, was settled on them about the year 1250, where they built a church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and which stood where the hall now stands. The friar preachers, Dominicans or Black Friars, † were united to them before the year 1508, being removed hither from

* The whole of the East side of Bridge-street lies in East Wymer Ward, but having long been taken for a part of St. Andrew's parish, I have continued the description in this place.

† They were called Friar Preachers from their public preaching to the people, and many of them possessed great eloquence; they were also called Dominicans, from St. Dominic, their founder, who died in 1221, and was canonised in 1223, and Black Friars from their habit.

the other side of the water. They enlarged this convent, which they continued to inhabit till May 4, 1413, when the church and convent were burnt down by an accidental fire, by which they were obliged to return to their old habitation, while this convent and church was rebuilding, they were however compelled to return before it was completed, being burnt out there also in 1449.

The noble fabric now standing was erected by Sir Thos. Erpingham, knt. who died in 1428, before it was completely finished, which was effected by his son, Sir Robert Erpingham, rector of Braccon Ash, a friar of this convent, whose arms are on many parts of the outside of the building. The church was built in the form of a cathedral, with the tower between the nave and the chancel, but it does not appear that there ever were any transepts. The whole building is in a very perfect state, except the tower, which was of stone, the upper part sexangular, but being in decay, it fell down, through neglect, Nov. 6, 1712, the weather being then very calm, and much damaged the nave and chancel, which were afterwards effectually repaired. The present building was dedicated to St. John the Baptist by the black friars, as the church of their old convent was; the burying-ground was on the South side of it, and all persons who died of the plague in St. Andrew's parish were buried there. In the time of the great rebellion it was made a depot for the arms of the artillery company. The most Westerly part was the preaching yard of the friars; at the South-west extremity stood the gate or grand entrance, built by Sir Thos. Kemp, chaplain, in 1542. The building was afterwards used for the sword-bearers' office, &c. In 1608 it was made a public city library, and so continued till 1774,

when the gate, buildings, and wall were taken down, the library removed to the new porch adjoining the hall, and the ground laid open to the street, as it now appears; the East part of it was enclosed with a wall and palisade, and converted into a neat garden.

The church and convent, at the general dissolution, fell into the king's hands, who granted it (through the interest of the Duke of Norfolk,) to the mayor and corporation for the use of the city for ever; accordingly the whole of the conventual buildings were converted to different purposes, these were situated on the North side of the church, between it and the river, and contained the cloister and common hall, with the dormitories of the friars, since used for a work-house, and other parts of it were let off to different persons. The chancel was used as a public chapel, and the before-mentioned Mr. John Kemp appointed chaplain; but after his death the daily service ceased, no other chaplain being appointed; and the Dutch or Walloon congregation petitioned to have it for a place of public worship, which was granted them, and they enjoyed it till 1650, when the corporation had the forenoon service in it on Sundays, instead of the cathedral, and the sermons which used to be preached at the cross in the green yard there, were then preached in the old preaching-yard of the friars; and the Dutch were permitted to assemble in St. Peter of Hungate. In 1661 the pulpit and seats were removed from hence to the cathedral again, where the corporation have ever since attended, and the Dutch have had possession of the chancel. In 1687 the Roman Catholics petitioned to have it for the exercise of their religious worship, but the Dutch kept possession of it, and the Catholics

were permitted the use of the West granary on the North side of the church, which had lately been used by the Independents, as the East granary had been by the Presbyterians, but which they had then quitted, having been permitted to erect meeting-houses for themselves in other parts of the city. The Roman Catholics used this place till they were provided with a chapel, as is before mentioned, at the duke's palace. The hall was afterwards used as an exchange for the merchants and tradesmen to meet in; but that has long been discontinued. Formerly the assizes for the city were held in it, but were afterwards removed to guildhall, where they are now kept. Here were likewise kept the feasts of the several companies of tradesmen, all of which are now abolished; but the mayor's feast,* on the guild-day, is usually held here, and is the grandest corporation dinner in this kingdom, out of the city of London.

The building in its present state is a regular and beautiful structure, consisting of a nave and two side aisles, more than fifty yards in length and thirty in breadth. The roof, which is very lofty, is supported by twelve slender gothic pillars; the whole is enlightened by spacious windows, which were anciently of painted glass, but none of them are now remaining. The pavement was new laid in 1646. Between the nave and chancel, where the tower formerly stood, the stone mullions only of the windows remain, the glass being demolished. The chancel is of only one roof, without pillars, and is above forty yards long. In the place where the tower formerly

* The first mayor's feast held here was in the year 1544. The mayor's feast was then a part of the guild of St. George's company, which will be particularly described hereafter.

stood is erected a neat sexangular turret, crowned with a dome, from which rises a gilt ball: within it is a small bell; it is rung when the corporation meet here to attend divine service in procession.*

In the centre of the East end of the nave is a handsome clock (which strikes on the bell in the turret), over which is placed a fine figure of justice, gilt; her eyes blinded by a bandage; in her right hand is a sword, in her left a pair of scales suspended in equilibrio. Under the clock is the royal arms, richly emblazoned, carved, painted, and gilded. The rest of this fine front view is covered with paintings of several royal and noble benefactors to the city and other distinguished personages, drawn at full length, as large as life, and set in elegant frames, carved in great variety, and superbly gilt. In like manner the walls under the windows of the North and South aisles are placed elegantly-framed portraits of many gentlemen who have filled the different offices of magistracy in this city with dignity and honour to themselves and advantage to their fellow-citizens; and serve as a public testimony of the great esteem in which they were held, as well as of the ability and ingenuity of the artists by whom they were executed.

There is a large window at the West end of the nave, under which is a gallery supported by pillars; over the upper part of the window is placed an ensign sixty feet in length, supported by a staff, at the North end of the gallery. At the bottom of the West window is fixed an ornament-

* The guild-day is an exception to this, when the corporation meet at guildhall: and the assize sermon, when they always assemble at the free-school.

ed shield, on which is the arms of Sir Edward Berry, knt. and the following inscription:—

“The ensign of the French ship *Genereux*, taken in the Mediterranean, Feb. 18, 1800, by his majesty's ship *Foudroyant* and squadron, commanded by Lord Nelson. The *Genereux*, with the *Guillaume Tell*, since taken by the *Foudroyant*, *Lion*, and *Penelope*, were the only ships which escaped the memorable victory obtained by Lord Nelson over the French at the Nile, Aug. 1st, 1798. In testimony of his gratitude for the honours conferred on him by the city of Norwich, this trophy is presented in the second mayoralty of Robert Harvey, esq. by Sir Edward Berry, knt. captain of his majesty's ship *Foudroyant*, 1800.”

Under this is placed the arms of the city of Norwich.

On the North side of the trophy is placed the joiners's arms, and under it the carpenter's arms, both neatly carved and painted; and on the South side, the plumber's and baker's, executed in the same manner.

At the West end of the North aisle is fixed up a table of benefactions to the charity schools in this city.*

In the North aisle are placed seventeen portraits, which, beginning from the West end, are ranged as follows:

1. Benjamin Hancock, esq. mayor in 1764.
2. Jermy Harcourt, esq. mayor in 1762.
3. Sir Thos. Churchman, knt. mayor in 1761.
4. Nockold Tompson, esq. speaker of the common council, by whom this picture was presented, mayor 1759.

* An account of these schools will be hereafter given.

5. Robert Rogers, esq. mayor in 1758.
6. John Goodman, esq. mayor in 1757.
7. Jeremiah Ives, esq. (presented by the gregorians) mayor in 1756.
8. Peter Columbine, esq. mayor 1755.
9. John Gay, esq. mayor 1754.
10. John Press, esq. mayor in 1753.
11. Thomas Hurnard, esq. mayor in 1752.
12. Thomas Harvey, esq. mayor in 1748.
13. William Crowe, esq. mayor in 1747; in the costume of the artillery company, of which he was captain; his fusil rests against a tree—at his feet lie the robes of magistracy.
14. Simeon Waller, esq. mayor in 1745.
15. William Wiggett, esq. mayor in 1742.
16. William Clarke, esq. mayor in 1739.
17. Robert Harvey, esq. mayor in 1738.

A table of the subscription to the boys' hospital. At the North-east corner of this aisle is fixed the weavers' arms.

At the East end of the aisle are two pictures:

1. Charles Harvey, esq. recorder of this city.
2. The Right Hon. William Windham, formerly one of the members in parliament for this city.

At the East end of the nave, on the North side of the clock, her Majesty, Queen Anne*; presented by St. George's company; in her full royal robes, with the crown on her head, holding the sceptre and ball.

On the South side of the clock, his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark.

On the North side of the king's arms,

* Queen Anne ought to be considered as a great benefactress to this city, most of the small livings having been augmented by her bounty.

1. Horatio Walpole, esq. formerly member for this city; presented by himself in 1741.

2. The Right Hon. Robert, Earl of Orford.

On the South side of the king's arms,

1. The Right Hon. John, Lord Hobart, lord lieutenant of this county.

2. Thomas Vere, esq. member for this city and mayor in 1735.

Immediately under the king's arms is a fine picture of Lord Nelson, presented by the corporation in 1804; the frame of which is in a style of superior elegance, with his lordship's arms emblazoned at the top. He is represented in the full dress uniform of a British admiral, standing on the quarter deck of a man of war, the rigging of which is finely represented. In his left hand is a drawn sword, and he appears in the act of giving the command; on the carriage of a gun lies his hat, ornamented with the aigrette presented to him by the Turkish emperor; he likewise wears the star and garter of the order of the bath, the insignia of the order of St. Joachim, &c. It is a striking likeness, and was painted by Sir Wm. Beechey.

On the North and South sides of the last-mentioned picture are placed two very fine historical paintings, each measuring 12 feet by 11, in handsome gilt frames; presented to the city by Mr. Martin, an eminent painter of London and a native of this city, June, 1787. That on the North side is the story of Edward and Eleonora, and that on the South the execution of Lady Jane Grey.

At the East end of the South aisle are two pictures:

1. Sir Harbord Harbord, bart. (Lord Suffield), one of the city members and alderman.

2. The Hon. Henry Hobart, member in parliament for this city in 1802.

At the South-east corner is the arms of St. George's company; over which is a neatly-carved figure of St. George encountering the dragon*.

In the South aisle is a table of the benefactions to the great hospital and 17 portraits, arranged as follows:—

1. Thomas Back, esq. mayor in 1809.
2. John Patteson, esq. mayor in 1788, lieutenant-col. of the 1st regiment of Norwich volunteers; in the uniform of the corps.
3. Thomas Harwood, esq. mayor in 1728, treasurer of the charity schools.
4. Jeremiah Ives, esq. chairman of the company of the yarn makers, who presented this picture in 1781. Twice mayor, viz. 1756 and 1795.
5. John Spurrell, esq. mayor in 1737.
6. Timothy Balderston, esq. captain of the honourable artillery company—mayor in 1736; in the full uniform of that corps.
7. Francis Arnam, esq. mayor in 1732.
8. Robert Marsh, esq. mayor in 1731.
9. Benjamin Nuthall, esq. mayor in 1721 and 1749.
10. John Herring, esq. mayor in 1799, who received the thanks of the government, communicated by the Duke of Portland, for his kind attention to the troops on their return from the continent, in their march through this city in the time of his mayoralty; in the back ground a view of the street leading to Tombland, in which the soldiers are seen filing off to their quarters in parties—some through weariness resting on the

* Here formerly stood the stone tomb of Robert Barnard, esq. at which St. George's company used to hold their meetings.

ground; on a table by the side of the mayor is spread a letter, signed Portland.

11. John Harvey, esq. major of the Norwich light horse volunteers, 1797—mayor in 1794; in the uniform of the corps.

12. Robert Partridge, esq. mayor in 1784.

13. Elisha De Hague, esq. speaker of the common council, by whom this picture was presented, 1764.

14. Samuel Harmer, esq. speaker of the common council.

15. Thomas Starling, esq. mayor in 1767.

16. James Poole, esq. mayor in 1765.

17. John Dersley, esq. mayor in 1764.

At the West end of this aisle is a table of the benefactions to the charity schools.

The principal entrance into the hall is through the great South porch, rebuilt in the year 1774, which is of white brick, in the gothic taste, in the chamber of which is

THE CITY LIBRARY,

First established in the year 1608, and which has been much increased by subsequent benefactions. In this room the corporation assemble before they go publicly to church; and in this porch is also kept the court of conscience, for the recovery of debts under 40s. first established by act of parliament in 1701, the commissioners of which sit here every Monday. On the North side of the hall is the court of the guardians of the poor, who sit every Tuesday and Friday. The hall is used (by permission of the mayor) on Saturdays for a corn exchange from eleven to two o'clock. The chancel or choir is now called

THE DUTCH CHURCH,

That congregation having still a right of meeting here for divine worship, (though not an exclusive one) for ever. Since the year 1769 it has been ordered by the court of guardians, that the poor in the workhouse should attend divine service here, a chaplain being appointed for that purpose by the court of mayoralty to perform it once on every Sunday, so that the service is alternate between the two congregations. Though large, it is very meanly fitted up, and no bell is rung for service. The East end is raised high, and fronted with a balustrade, containing a large table, with seats surrounding it, for receiving the the Lord's Supper according to the practice of the church of Geneva, whose discipline the Dutch congregation professes to follow. At the West end are seats raised in the form of a gallery for the poor children belonging to the workhouse. In the centre is a commodious seat for the gentlemen of the committee, some of whom always attend. From the North side of the hall to the river the whole premises is now

THE CITY WORKHOUSE.

The remainder of the convent of the black friars not before taken notice of was made one of the city workhouses when the act passed for incorporating the several parishes in the city and hamlet in the year 1711. The other workhouse was at the Duke's Palace, (before mentioned) and so continued till 1804, when the new buildings next the river were completed, to which the poor were removed. These buildings are spacious and commodious; the front is of red brick, and extends

from the old workhouse to the bridge. On the East side of St. Andrew's-hill anciently stood

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S CHURCH.*

One of the oldest in the city, but being burnt down in the great fire in the reign of Henry III. was never rebuilt. The greatest part of the parish was united to St. Andrew's, and the remainder to St. Michael at Plea.

On the East side of St. Andrew's church (ranging the whole length of it) is situated

THE CITY BRIDEWELL,

A noted building of flint, the North wall of which (next the church-yard) is esteemed one of the greatest curiosities of the kind in England. It extends 76 feet in length, and is about 25 feet high. The flints are so neatly cut and squared that the edge of a knife cannot be inserted between the joints; most of them are about three inches square; the surface is smooth, and no mortar appears.

This house was antiently the property of Bartholomew Appilyard, bailiff of this city in 1372; but the present building was erected by William Appilyard, his eldest son, who was the first mayor of Norwich, and kept his mayoralty therein in the year 1403. It extended at that time to Pottergate-street on the South, and afterwards falling into the hands of the corporation, it was converted into the house of correction for the city, as it has ever since continued. A great addition was made to the buildings in 1782 by erecting several

* St. Christopher was a saint famous in the Romish church by the story in the legend of his carrying our Saviour over the water, who appeared to him in the form of a little child. He suffered in 354 under Julian the Apostate, and had a festival to his memory, in the Latin calendar, July 26th.

ranges of new cells on the West side of the yard next Bridewell-alley. It is now a very convenient penitentiary-house, and has within it a chapel for the prisoners to attend divine service, the chaplain being appointed by the corporation.

In Cockey-lane, at the corner of the Back of the Inns, is the printing office of Bacon, Kinnebrook, and Co. printers of the paper called the *Norwich Mercury*, first published by Mr. Wm. Chase in 1730.

23.—ST. MICHAEL AT PLEA.

This church derives its name from the pleas or courts of the Archdeacon of Norwich, which, from all antiquity, have been and still are kept in it, for which reason it has been called in some old evidences St. Michael at Motstow, and had the precedence of all the parish churches in the city; it has also been called St. Michael at Muspool, (i. e. Muchpool) there having been a large pool, where the red well afterwards was. This church is built in the form of a cross, having a nave, chancel, and two transepts; that on the North is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and the South to the Virgin Mary. The inside is neatly fitted up, and between the nave and the chancel are some curious old paintings, representing the Salutation, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, our Lady of Pity*, Judas betraying Christ, St. John, St. Margaret, St. Benedict, and St. Augustine. In the nave is a brass branch given by Mr. Gibbs. The communion plate is handsome, consisting of an offering dish, two flagons, a cup with a cover, and a patin. The tower is square, and had five bells, but the upper part of it falling into decay,

* Represented by the Virgin Mary, surveying the dead body of our Saviour.

was taken down and the bells sold. It was repaired as it now appears, with a large handsome gothic turret, crowned with a vane, and in which hangs a small bell. In the tower is a clock, with a dial on the South side. In this church are many curious monuments and inscriptions;* it appears to have been founded before the year 1147, and is a rectory in the patronage of the lords of the manors of Horsford and Sprowston,† who present to it alternately. Divine service is performed in it every Sunday. In this parish is Queen-street, Bank-street, Bank-place, (formerly called Red Well and antiently Muspool,‡) King's Arms-lane, part of London-lane, and Mermaid-lane.

The house on the North side of Queen-street, adjoining to the church yard, is the rectory-house of this parish.

In Bank-place is the bank of Messrs. Gurneys, from which it takes its present name. In this place the first printing office in this city was opened by Francis Burgess in 1701. King's Arms-lane was so called from an inn of that name, where was formerly the old assembly-room; the whole of which has lately been taken down, the street widened, and made passable for carriages. At the end of this street is a very neat row of houses called Paragon Buildings.

Mermaid-lane is so called from a well-known avorn of that name.

* On a stone in the church wall is this laconic inscription :
Here lyeth the body of honest Tho. Page,
Who died in the 25th year of his age.
1705.

† The first is John Morse the younger, esq. the latter the Right Hon. Lady Dacre.

‡ The pool was filled up, and the red well and pump first made in 1629.

To this parish is united the principal part of the dissolved parish of St. Mary the Less, though the whole is still considered as part of the ward of North Conisford. The church stands on the North side of Queen-street; it is supposed to have been first erected about the beginning of the 13th century, and called St. Mary's at the Monastery Gate, from its situation with respect to the cathedral church, to which it was appropriated, and it continued parochial till after the Reformation, when the parish being consolidated to St. George at Tombland and St. Michael at Plea, the building was sold by the dean and chapter to the corporation for 20*l.* who fitted it up for a cloth exchange in 1564. In the year 1623 it was made a hall for the sale of worsted yarn, and so continued till 1631, when it was suffered to fall into decay.

In 1637 it was granted to the congregation of French protestants, called the Walloon Company, who completely fitted it up for divine worship in the manner in which it now appears. It is commonly called the French Church, and is composed of a tower, nave, and chancel. It is regularly pewed, and over the communion table is placed the ten commandments, &c. in the French language. The tower is square, but has no bell in it. The minister is chosen by the congregation, and performs divine worship every Sunday.—Several eminent divines of different dissenting persuasions have occasionally preached lectures in it.

EAST WYMER WARD

Contains five parish churches, viz. St. Peter of Hungate, St. George at Tombland, St. Simon and Jude, St. Martin at Palace, and St. Helen; be-

sides the scite of the black friars, (which has been already described) and the dissolved parish church of St. Matthew.

24.—ST. PETER OF HUNGATE,

Or Houndsgate, (so called because the bishop's hounds were antiently kept near it,) is a church of very antient foundation, being presented by the Dean and Chapter of the College of St. Mary in the Fields before the year 1271. The said dean and chapter in 1458, conveyed the advowson to John Paston, esq. and Margaret his wife, who pulled down the old church and erected the present small but neat building, in the form of a cross, that is a nave, two transepts, and the chancel. The tower is square and plain, and contains three small bells. The church is very neat within, with a handsome altar, the plate belonging to which, consisting of a curious wrought cup and cover, a large patin, two flagons, and an offering dish, are, for their weight and antiquity, very valuable, also a modern cup, the gift of Mr. Matthew Goss. The church is a rectory in the appointment of the Lord Bishop of Norwich, as it has been ever since the year 1638, and divine service is performed in it every Sunday. This parish contains Hungate-street and Elm-hill, with a part of Elm-lane, which are all contained within a very small compass; part of the scite of the black friars was originally within it, but was severed from it when they were settled there, and which has continued extra-parochial ever since.

Elm-hill takes its name from a large elm tree still growing thereon, near which is a common pump kept in repair by the parish.

25.—ST. GEORGE* AT TOMBLAND,†

Anciently called St. George's at the Monastery Gate, was a rectory belonging to the college of St. Mary in the Fields before the year 1290, at the dissolution of which it fell to the crown, and was by Queen Elizabeth granted to the Bishop of Ely, in whose presentation it still remains. It is a good building, the upper part of the nave being rebuilt with brick, and has a chancel and two side aisles. The inside is handsomely fitted up, and has spacious galleries. The pulpit and altar are remarkably neat. The communion plate, which consists of a large offering dish, patin, two large flagons, and two cups with covers, all of silver doubly gilt, were the gift of Stephen Gardiner, esq. In the church are several handsome monuments. The tower, rebuilt by the parish in 1445, is handsome and regular; it is square, and crowned at the top with a battlement and a shaft with a vane, besides a small turret, in which the clock bell hangs; within it are five bells and a clock, the dial of which is on the South side. Divine service is performed here every Sunday.

This parish contains Tombland, the East end of Hungate, and the North end of King-street.

The corner house at the East end of the church is the registry office of the Lord Bishop of Norwich.

* St. George, martyr of Cappadocia, suffered crucifixion under Dioclesian in 283. The story of his encountering the dragon was probably taken from some fabulous legend. He has been accounted the tutelar Saint of England ever since he appeared (according to the story) to Robert, duke of Normandy, son to William the Conqueror, when besieging the city of Antioch, and occasioned his obtaining a complete victory over the Saracens.

See *Wheatley on the Common Prayer*, page 64.

† Tombland was an ancient common burying-place when the city was first inhabited, which name it has ever since retained.

On the West side of Tombland, opposite the cathedral gate, is a large house, commonly called Sampson and Hercules, the portico of which was formerly supported by two large figures of those heroes, in wood encrusted with a rough kind of stucco; the first held in one hand a jaw-bone; in the other a fox; the latter was enveloped in a lion's skin, and held a club; but the front of the house having been altered, the figures are removed to the sides of a door within the court, and have been said to be the best gigantic statues in the kingdom, next to those in Guildhall, London. This house was formerly the domain of Sir John Fastolf, knight, afterwards of the Countess of Lincoln, and then of the Duchess of Suffolk, in the time of King Henry VII.

On the East side of Tombland are the warehouses of Mr. S. Marsh, from whence go the London and Cambridge waggons twice a week; also Hadfield's old York waggon, which conveys goods to Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, York, and all the manufacturing towns in Yorkshire.

There is a charter for three yearly fairs to be kept on Tombland, viz. on Thursday before Easter,* on Whitsun eve and on Trinity eve.† The first of these fairs is very considerable for cattle and horses, but this part of the fair has been kept on the castle ditches ever since the market for cattle has been kept there. The shew of lambs

* Anciently kept on Good Friday.

† Originally these two fairs were but one, beginning on Whitsun eve, in the morning, and continuing from that time till the day after Trinity Sunday at night. These fairs at first belonged to the convent of the cathedral church; in the reign of Edward I. they were divided between the monks and the citizens, and at the dissolution they fell into the hands of the corporation, who are still lords of the fair.

used to be on the North end of Tombland, but has ceased of late years. The fair now kept on the South part of Tombland is a mart for wicker and turnery wares, toys, hardware, and gingerbread. The two last fairs are entirely discontinued. There was formerly a common pump standing on the North part of Tombland, which now stands on the East side against the wall, near the cathedral gate. The South end of Tombland and part of King-street, within this parish, lie in Conisford ward, as have been already described.

26.—THE CHURCH OF ST. SIMON AND JUDE

Is of very ancient foundation, and belonged to the bishops of the East Angles before the see was settled at Norwich. From the year 1329 it was united with the rectories of St. Swithin, in Norwich and Crostweyt, now Crostwick, in Norfolk, and so continued till 1546, when they were severed, and have so remained ever since, this church being still a rectory in the presentation of the Lord Bishop of Norwich; it has a nave and chancel, with a plain square tower, in which are five bells. The inside is commodious, and has several old monuments, particularly those belonging to the family of Pettus, remarkable for the length of the Latin inscriptions. Their commemoration sermon is on the first Sunday in August. Divine service is performed here every Sunday. This parish adjoins to the river, and contains Cook-row, which is the principal street, part of Elm-lane, part of Elm-street, and Fye-bridge quay. On the East side of Cook-row, behind the scite of the houses, next the street, formerly stood the chapel of St. Simon and Jude, which was probably founded before the church, and served as a chapel to the bishop's house, which

adjoined to the South side of it, and was the ancient city residence of the bishops of the East Angles till the see was removed to Norwich and the present palace built. The bishop's house was converted to other purposes, but the chapel was conveyed by the bishop to St. Giles's hospital, although it continued to be used for a place of divine worship till after the year 1314, being kept in repair by the said hospital. In the year 1400 it was called the hospital house, (being then desecrated) and the scite still remains the property of that foundation. The scite of the bishop's house afterwards became the Molde Fish, or Murtle Fish tavern, but has for many years past been an inn called the Maid's Head, one of the principal inns in the city, and the public office of the chancellor of Norwich is still opened here for the clergy and churchwardens at the time of the bishop's general visitations.

The North end of Cook-row* joins to

FYE-BRIDGE,†

At first a bridge of timber, but rebuilt of stone in the reign of Henry IV. It fell into decay in the the reign of Henry VIII. was broken down by

* Cook-row, or Coke-row, took its name from Coke-stool, or Cucke-stool adjoining to Fye-bridge. This Cucke-stool was the ordinary punishment of prostitutes, strumpets, and common scolds, who by clamorous brawling were a nuisance to their neighbours. By the regulations made by the court in 1562 it was ordered that women of the above descriptions were to ride in a cart, holding in her hand a paper, on which her accusation was inscribed; a brazen basin tinkling before her, and at one o'clock to be had to the cucke-stool and there ducked in the river. Margaret Grove, a common scold, was the last that underwent this whimsical punishment, who in 1597 was sentenced to be carried with a basin rung before her to the cucke-stool at Fye-bridge and there three times ducked.

† Fye-bridge, i. e. Five-bridge, being esteemed the fifth bridge that was erected in this city.

a flood in 1570, and was strongly rebuilt of stone in 1573, with a great arch and a small one, as it now remains; the large arch is twenty-six feet wide. This bridge is most frequented of any in the city, being the principal passage from the Northern parts of the county. There is a strong brick wall along the side of the river, extending the whole length of Fye-bridge quay, at the end of which is Fye-bridge staithe. This was formerly a great fish market, and here were likewise several butchers' stalls as well as fish stalls, all of which were taken down in 1662.

27.—ST. MARTIN * AT THE PALACE †

Belonged to the bishops of the East Angles till Bishop Herbert gave it to the cathedral, then newly founded by him, with which it has to this day remained, and is now a donative in the presentation of the dean and chapter. The church contains a nave and chancel, with two side aisles and a square tower at the West end, the upper part of which fell down through decay in 1783, and was repaired, as it now appears, with four pinnacles and a vane, and one small bell within it.

In 1300 mention is made of a school being kept in the parvice ‡ for teaching children to read and

* St. Martin, bishop of Tours, in France. He died in 400, and his festival is in the calendar, Nov. 11th.

† So called from its situation opposite the gate of the episcopal palace, sometimes called St. Martin on the Plain, from standing in the middle of a large open piece of ground, and this must have been its original name, as it was founded long before the palace was built.

‡ The parvice was in the most Westerly part of the church, and in many places the school for children was kept there, and whence it derived the name, "a Parvis Pueris ibidem edoctis," and here the catechumens were anciently placed, for which reason the font stands in this part of the church. Courts, both spiritual and temporal, were sometimes held in the parvice, and the leet of the hundred kept in them, but this was afterwards prohibited by the canons,

sing, and probably the children of the choir were taught both here.

Divine service is performed here every Sunday. The North side of this parish is bounded by the river, and in it we find the following places:—The great plain on which the church stands; St. Martin's-street, Norman's or Pig-lane, another lane leading to Fye-bridge quay, called Badding's-lane, Bridge-street, World's-end-lane, and Tabernacle-lane, with the lane or way leading from the Tabernacle to Bishopsgate-street, which has not a dwelling-house in it. St. Martin's street leads from Tomblaud to the church; the South side of it is in the liberty of the precincts of the cathedral, from which the wall is continued which surrounds the precincts and the bishop's palace.

At the North end of Bridge-street is

WHITE FRIARS' BRIDGE,

Which took its name from the monastery of the white friars near it. It is strongly built of white stone, with one large arch, and had formerly two turrets to keep the passage, which were taken down in the reign of King James I. At the North-east corner of St. Martin's-plain is the World's-end-lane, so called from a public-house known by the sign of the World's End, represented by the day of judgment; the unwary stranger takes this lane for a street of common passage, but coming to the East end of it finds his mistake, and is obliged to return back again by the same way which he came.

At the other corner, opposite the East end of the church, there is a public-house, with the sign of Cupid and his Bow: near this place was the scene of the bloody engagement between the citizens and the rebels, in the time of Kett's rebellion, which continued from morning till noon, when the

gallant Lord Sheffield was most barbarously massacred by a cruel wretch, named Fulke, a butcher, when he was thrown from his horse and called for quarter. The spot where this melancholy catastrophe happened was marked by a flat stone in the pavement, near the before-mentioned public-house, and is remembered to have been there by persons now living, but it is not now to be seen.

At the South-east corner of this street, abutting on the bishop's garden, formerly stood

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH.

This was a rectory in the presentation of the Arch-deacon of Norwich. It was small, and fell into decay about the year 1500, when it was suffered to go to ruin, and the parish was united to St. Martin's.

Opposite to St. Matthew's church, at the North-east corner of the same street, formerly stood the old grammar school, which was under the patronage of the bishop, and by whom the masters were appointed; the same foundation included the singing school for the choristers, and which was probably that kept in St. Martin's church by some person appointed by the master of this school to educate the choristers and other children in English, while he confined himself to the superior scholars, there being generally an inhibition published by the bishop, prohibiting all persons from teaching grammar or singing in the city except the master of this school or his assistants. At the reformation, when the new grammar school was founded, this was dissolved, and the building was let out into tenements. It went by the name of Rome Hall, and some part of it was standing in 1760, when (having become private property) it

was sold and pulled down, and on its scite was erected and now stands

THE METHODIST'S MEETING-HOUSE,

Belonging to the religious persuasion of the followers of the Rev. George Whitfield. This house was opened by him, and he afterwards preached several times in it. It was erected by subscription, and for some time owned by Mr. James Wheatley, and was called the Tabernacle. It was afterwards sold to the Right Hon. Selina Countess of Huntington, then patroness of the methodists of the Calvinistic persuasion, and was denominated Lady Huntington's Chapel. It was served by her own chaplains, who sometimes read the service of the church in it: after her death it became the property of the congregation, as it still continues, and who hold the Calvinistic doctrines. It is a uniform handsome building, erected and fitted up on the plan of the tabernacle in Tottenham Court Road, London. It has a large gallery on all the four sides; the pulpit is large, and stands on four pillars near the West end; in the front of it is the communion table. There is a dial in the front of the East gallery, and a large branch hangs in the centre. On the South side, next the street, is an inclosed court, at the East end of which is a good house for the minister. Here are three sermons preached every Sunday, and two lectures in the evening on the week days.

28.—ST. HELEN'S PARISH

Is situated in the most Easterly part of the city, bounded by the river on the North and East, and by the precincts of the cathedral church on the South and part of the West side, where the latter, as well as this parish, joins to St. Martin's. It has

only one street, or row of houses, namely Bishops-gate-street*, on the South side of which anciently stood

ST. HELEN'S CHURCH,

Which belonged to the monks of the cathedral, on whose liberty it was situated. It has been pulled down ever since the year 1256, and the church and parish united to

ST. GILES'S† HOSPITAL,

Commonly called the Great Hospital, or Old People's Hospital, which was founded by Walter de Suffield, or Calthorpe, Bishop of Norwich, in 1249, for maintaining four chaplains to celebrate divine service and to pray for his soul for ever, and also to be an asylum for the aged, decrepit, and infirm clergy in the diocese of Norwich, as well as to support thirteen poor old people, who were to have their lodging and one meal in a day for life. When the building was completed it was made parochial for the parish of St. Helen's, the old church being pulled down; and that part of the hospital which is now used as a chapel to the house has ever since been and still is the parish church.

* Called in all old evidences Holm-street—Holm signifying a marsh; this being part of Cowholm. The name of Bishopsgate it took from being anciently the liberty of the bishops, and the gate was always repaired by them.

† St. Giles, a holy man and hermit, whose festival in the calendar is the first of September. He was accidentally wounded by the servants of the King of France as they were hunting, so that he was lame the remainder of his life, and for this reason esteemed the patron of the decrepit, maimed, and wounded. Hospitals for such objects were in old time generally dedicated to him, amongst which was the famous hospital of St. Giles' Cripplegate, London; and when any poor person appeared decrepit enough to become an object of such charities, he was proverbially called "A Lame Giles." St. Giles died in the year 795.

In 1253 the hospital was put upon a more ample footing: the statutes were confirmed by a bull from Pope Alexander IV. by which the foundation was to consist of a master and four chaplains, who were all required to be in priests' orders, two clerks in deacons' orders, and four lay sisters, of 50 years old each, to be their servants. The master and chaplains lived together, and were in the collation of the bishop, who was perpetual visitor and corrector of the house. Thirteen poor old people had their dinner daily, with liberty of warming themselves at the common fire; seven scholars, educated and named by the master of the free grammar school in St. Matthew's, had their dinner daily: as they went off others succeeded. All poor strangers and pilgrims, particularly clergy, were relieved, refreshed, and lodged; if they were sick or lame they were nursed and cured, and if, through age, accident, or infirmity, they were incapable of going away, they were maintained and taken care of during their lives. From Lady-day to the feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary,* at a certain hour, the great bell was rung every day, and a certain quantity of bread given to all poor persons who were then present. The house was called the House of God and of the Bishop of Norwich, and as often as he or any other bishop should pass by that house, he should go in and give his blessing to all the sick there, on which day the thirteen lay pensioners were wholly maintained, and a solemn mass was to be sung. Four more lay brothers were appointed to do the work of the house and wait on the rest. The master every Sunday held a chapter to correct offences,

* August the 15th.

and he had the sole nomination to all the vacancies that happened among the brethren and sisters. He was to be a priest, and obliged to perpetual residence, if he was possessed of no other ecclesiastical benefice. The common seal of the hospital was kept by the master and senior priest, and was never used but at a general chapter. At the death of the master, the government of the hospital was committed to one of the priests appointed by the bishop, till a new master was inducted. The hospital was exempt in all things, within its own precincts, from all spiritual and temporal jurisdiction whatever, except the right of patronage and power of visitation, which was reserved by the founder to his successors, bishops of Norwich. The chapel, with the burying ground, was consecrated by the founder, and after his death, which happened in 1257, the hospital was greatly augmented by William de Donewyco, or Dunwich, a burgess of Norwich, one of the four bailiffs of the city, whose benefactions were so considerable that he was esteemed a co-founder with the bishop, and commemorated accordingly. The largeness of his gifts to this hospital proves him to have been a person of great riches and consequence. From this time till 1480 the augmentations and benefactions to this charitable foundation exceeded all credibility, and it must at this time have been very richly endowed, when, by licence from King Henry VI. it was allowed to purchase more land for the support of the establishment, which at that time consisted of the master, eight chaplains, two clerks, seven poor scholars, who were the choristers, eight poor bedrid people, entirely supported and maintained in the house; thirteen poor people dined and warmed there, besides all strangers and pilgrims, who had a night's lodging and ac-

commodation gratis, if there were beds to hold them, besides the lay sisters and poor clergy of the diocese, - worn out by age or infirmity, who were constantly maintained in it.

About the year 1469 this hospital was obliged to provide a chaplain to officiate at the chapel of St. Barbara at Guildhall, and to attend the prisoners there.

In this state the hospital continued till the reformation, when at the general dissolution of religious houses it fell, with all its possessions, into the hands of King Henry VIII. who designed, after dissolving the hospital, to have granted it to the city, exempted from payment of all first fruits, tenths, &c. but he died before this was done; nevertheless, in pursuance of his will, his son and successor, King Edward VI. A. D. 1574, released the hospital to the mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty of the city of Norwich, and their successors for ever, to hold the same of the king in soccage, in fealty only, and that it should from thenceforth be a place and house for relief of poor people, by the name of God's House, or the House of the Poor, in Holm-street, of the foundation of King Henry VIII. and Edward VI.

By which new foundation it was ordered and confirmed that the part of the church which had been used for divine service should still be for the use of the master and poor people, and likewise for the inhabitants of the parish of St. Helen * as their parish church; and the hospital for ever hereafter to be called God's House, or the House of the Poor. And that a priest should be appointed to serve the cure of the parish, as parish chaplain, and chaplain to the hospital; his stipend to be

* St. Helen was mother to Constantine, the first Christian Emperor.

paid out of the revenues of the foundation, and the presentation to be in the corporation, which has so continued to this day. The minister, besides his stipend; to have a dwelling-house within the precincts of the hospital. And also another chaplain to officiate at guildhall and to attend the city prisoners; and to pray with such as are condemned, and to attend them to the place of execution; whose stipend is to be paid out of the revenues of this hospital.

N. B. He is now ordinary or chaplain to the city gaol, and officiates in the chapel in that prison.

In the hospital was also founded a free grammar school, instead of the one late in the parish of St. Matthew, then dissolved, for the maintenance of a master and usher, to teach the Latin Grammar, without other fee or reward than their stipends, to be paid them out of the revenues of this house, but it was not expressed what number of poor scholars were to be taught. This school was soon afterwards removed to the chapel of St. John, in the precincts of the cathedral, as it now remains, and will be noticed in our account of that place.

There was also to be appointed a caterer or steward, to provide for and maintain the poor in this hospital; a steward to collect the revenues, a porter, a cook, baker, and brewer; all of whom are to be in the nomination of the mayor and a majority of the court of aldermen. The foundation to consist of forty poor people of both sexes, who were to be entirely maintained and provided for in the hospital, and to be continually resident therein, and four women to wait upon and nurse them when necessary, to make the beds, &c. and to be maintained and cloathed in the same manner as

the other poor people. The corporation to have full power to receive all future donations and charitable bequests made to the said hospital, as well as full and ample possession of all the lands, messuages, and appurtenances which it then stood possessed of, with power and privilege of appointing and presenting to every future vacancy that should happen in the hospital, either among the officers or pensioners, as the only guardians of the same for ever; all which was confirmed unto the said corporation of the city of Norwich by charter under the great seal of England, dated at Westminster the 7th day of May, 1549, in the third year of King Edward VI.

In 1571, her majesty Queen Elizabeth further augmented the hospital with the lands of Robert Redman, grocer, of Norwich, who being attainted of high treason, forfeited his estates to the crown; out of which her majesty likewise settled an exhibition to a poor Norwich scholar, being in any of the colleges in the university of Cambridge; and granted to the corporation licence in mortmain, to purchase lands for the support of the hospital; from the increased value of which since that time, and a great number of subsequent benefactions, the revenues are so much enlarged as to enable the corporation to increase the number of pensioners, to augment the salaries of the officers, and greatly to better the maintenance of the poor people, as well as to enlarge, repair, and beautify all the building and premises, which are now in a state of neatness and convenience, not to be exceeded by any charitable foundation in this kingdom.

The present establishment consists of the minister, (who is properly the custos, or master of the hospital,) chaplain to the house, and perpetual

curate of the parish of St. Helen. The governor, whose office it is to superintend and take care of the internal government of the house and the poor people in it, who now amount to 100, that is to say, fifty of each sex, exclusive of the nurses. They are all cloathed in blue, and must be sixty years of age, of good repute, and have lived in and belong to the city. The presentation is the court of aldermen, by rotation.

The church is built like a cathedral, in form of a cross, with a nave, tower, two side aisles, chancel, and South transept; the North transept is not now standing. The nave is divided into two equal parts; the most westerly of which is parted by a strong floor into the upper and lower men's wards; the latter has lately been fitted up in a style of peculiar neatness, in gothic work, and resembles the cells of a convent. At the East end is a bust of Ald. Church, a liberal benefactor. In all other respects a general description attaches to all the wards; viz. the beds (one of which each pensioner occupies) are placed on the sides, with any little conveniencies the owners may be possessed of; in the middle of the ward is a long table, at which the inhabitants dine; at one end is a box to receive the occasional gratuities of such strangers as may visit the hospital, and at the other the book of common prayer and bible of the largest edition; over the middle of each table is suspended a large glass lantern; a large fire-place is at one or both ends of the ward, as its extent requires.

In the North aisle is a small ward, with beds on one side only. The Eastern part of the nave is now used for the parish church of St. Helen, and as a chapel to the hospital. It is spacious and commodious, being properly fitted up, though

somewhat different from the accustomed plan of parish churches: the pulpit is at the East end of the South aisle; and at the end of the nave is the seat for the corporation, who attend divine service here on the Wednesday in Easter week, in the afternoon, when a sermon is preached by the mayor's chaplain, all the benefactors to this charity are commemorated, and the annual feast kept. There is likewise a sermon yearly on the Wednesday in Whitsun week, in the afternoon. The altar is on the East side of the South transept; opposite which is a seat of curious carved work, in the gothic style, erected by John Ivory, esq. when he lived in this parish. This transept was a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary; the roof of it is of stone, curiously carved. The intersections of the spandrils springing from the corners are painted and gilt, with small figures representing the Virgin, the Apostles, Evangelists, &c. Here are monuments and inscriptions for several eminent persons interred here; among the rest lies that judicious antiquary, Mr. John Kirkpatrick, treasurer to this hospital, who took a large North-east prospect of this city.* Over this transept is the infirmary or sick rooms, one for the men and the other for the women. A little more to the West is a large gothic porch, which ranges with the street, and over it a ward for women. At the South front is a dial; and an inscription in honour of King Henry VIII.

* Mr. Blomfield (History of Norwich, p. 379) says he published this prospect; which might be, but the prospect now extant, and in my possession, was published by his son, Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, and dedicated to the most noble Lord Charles Viscount Townshend, lord lieutenant of the city and county; it is five feet in length and two feet in depth, and is the largest and most accurate view ever published; to it is annexed an illustrative plan. He was chamberlain of this city.

Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth. The tower adjoins to the South-west corner of the nave; it is square and plain, and has lately been repaired; within it hangs one small bell. Divine service is performed once every Sunday, and prayers read every Wednesday and Friday. The pensioners are always required to attend divine service, unless prevented by sickness.

The new chancel or choir was built by the benefactions of Bishop Spencer and others in 1382. It is a handsome regular building of one large aisle, and is now converted into two wards for the women, one below and one above; that below is ornamented at one end with the city arms and the king's arms at the other; the cieling of the upper ward is of very curious fret-work, painted and gilt, and has remained there ever since the choir was used for divine worship. The church-yard and burying-ground lie on the South, East, and North sides of the chancel. The cloister adjoins to the North side of the church; it is a neat quadrangle, 20 yards square, with a burying-ground in the middle, in which are some old head-stones, but no person has been interred there of late years.

The cloister, with the master's lodge, the West end of the nave and tower, were rebuilt by Bishop Lyliert, John Molet, prior of Norwich, and other benefactors. The refectory, or eating hall, adjoins to the West side of the cloister, and is now converted into the new ward for men, which is very conveniently fitted up.

The old lodge for the master stood on the East side of the cloister, the scite of which is now the garden; his habitation being on the East side of the great court or square in front of the hospital; on the North side of the court is a good house for the residence of the minister. This court was

formerly inclosed with several buildings next the street, with an old gate, and chamber on the West, all which were taken down about twenty years since, and the court laid open to the street, by which improvement it is rendered extremely pleasant, being separated from the street only by an iron palisade—the inside is laid out in a grass plat, with gravel walks.

On the West side of the court is situated an elegant house, with spacious gardens; it was erected by Thomas Ivory, esq. son of the ingenious architect who built the assembly-house, theatre, and the elegant range of buildings in Surrey-street, and is now called St. Helen's Place.

The lands adjoining belong to the hospital, as far as the river on the North and East sides, and are called the hospital meadows; at the North-east extremity of which, adjoining to the river, stands a large round tower of red brick; it is fifty-two feet in height and twenty-four feet in diameter, on the South side of it is the remains of a spiral stair-case—the top is surrounded by a battlement. It was anciently called the dungeon, being originally built for a prison, and had a floor, on which was a chamber, with a fire-place, as appears by what now remain. It was sometime a toll-house, where the custom of the river was collected, which then belonged to the prior of the cathedral, who also used it for a place of confinement for persons sued in the ecclesiastical courts. It was assigned, with the land on which it stands, to the hospital, when it was suffered to remain in a ruinous state; but in 1378 it was conveyed to the use of the city, by whom it was rebuilt in its present form in 1390, at a great expense. In 1565 it was hired by Lord Maltravers, (for what purpose is not known.) Since that time

no notice has been taken of it, and it is going fast to decay.

At the East end of the street stood

BISHOP'S GATE,

So called because it led directly to the bishop's palace, and was originally built and repaired by the bishops of Norwich till 1393; ever since it belonged to and was repaired by the city; the bridge called Bishop's Bridge adjoined to the East side of it. The gate was a neat gothic building, (by much the lightest and handsomest of any of the city gates,) the upper part was crowned with a battlement, and at the extremities were four turrets. It was taken down in 1791, and the bridge repaired.

From this gate there is a turnpike road, as follows:—To Blofield 6 miles, Burlingham 9, Acle 11, Fishley 12, Filby 16, Caister 19, Great Yarmouth 23.

Wymer ward elects twenty common councilmen annually on the Wednesday in the week next but one before Easter.

it are eight large bells, and a clock with chimes, which play every three hours. Over the West door is the dial. On the South side was formerly a porch; the door a mausoleum, painted, with a long inscription to the memory of Queen Elizabeth, but the porch was taken away about fifty years ago.

There was formerly in this parish an hospital, called St. Saviour's in Coslany, founded by Richard de Breckles, chaplain of this church, in the reign of Edward I. It is not known in what part of the parish it was situated, or how long it has been dissolved. Many brass plates were reaved from the stones, and stolen out of this church in the year 1739. The robbers were never discovered.

The South and West sides of this parish are bounded by the river. The streets within it are Bridge-street, Coslany-street, St. Michael's-street, and a small part of Rosemary-lane.

On the East side of Bridge-street is a noble house, formerly the residence of Ald. Hancock, and late of Ald. Watson, and an elegant house built by the late Edmund Hooke, esq. both which, with their extensive gardens to the East, are now converted into barracks for foot soldiers. On the West side of this street is an ancient house, formerly the residence of Ald. Poole, in which were some antique arms and other carvings; it is not improbable that this house was the scite of St. Saviour's hospital.

On the East side of Coslany-street is an excellent rectory house, rebuilt by the Rev. Charles Tuck, rector, about the year 1756.

30.—ST. MARY'S CHURCH

Is a neat building in the form of a cross, stand-

ing in a large church-yard. It was first built before the year 1366, but was rebuilt in the manner in which it now appears in the year 1477. The inside is handsomely fitted up, and the plate for the communion is valuable. The North transept was dedicated to St. Thomas, and the South transept, as well as the church, to the Virgin Mary. The commemoration of Ald. Maltby is on the 28th day of October, when the corporation attend once in three years. The tower is round, with a vane; in it are five small bells and a saint's bell. This church is a donative of small value, in the presentation of the most noble Marquis Townshend. Divine service is performed every Sunday.

This parish abuts on the river on the West, and has in it a small part of Coslany-street, St. Mary's plain, part of Rosemary-lane, the street on the South side of the church which adjoins to Southergate and Tooley-street.

Opposite the South side of the church is situated

THE BAPTISTS' CHAPEL.

This was a very commodious building, having about thirty years ago been greatly enlarged; but being still too small for the congregation who assemble, and are numerous and very respectable, it was taken down in the year 1811, and the present noble and elegant chapel erected on the scite, at the expence of 5000*l*. The North end next the street is of white brick, fronted with a grand colonade of pillars, of the Doric order, approached by several steps, and inclosed with an iron railing. The building is nearly seventy feet in length and thirty in breadth. The inside is very beautifully fitted up, having the pulpit at

the South end; at the front of which is the communion table and baptistry. On the other three sides it is surrounded with spacious galleries, the ascents to which are very commodious. The whole of the inside is decorated with every thing contributing to its appearance that the nature of the place will admit of. Two sermons are preached every Sunday, and a lecture one evening in the week.

The East end of the new mills are in this parish, and were sometimes called Gregory's Mills, and also the lane leading from the mills, on the South side of which is an extensive strong beer brewery.

31.—ST. MARTIN'S AT THE OAK

Takes its name from an oak tree standing in the church-yard, near the steeple,* and is of ancient though of uncertain foundation; containing a nave, chancel, and South aisle, which was built by Thomas Wilkyns, ald. who died in 1491. The inside is commodiously fitted up, but does not contain any thing remarkable. The tower is square and plain, and contains three bells; on the top is a vane. This church is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the dean and

* It was originally called St. Martin's in Coslany, and did not take its present name till about the time of Edw. II. on account of a great oak then standing at the West end of the church-yard, next the street, in which was placed an image of the Virgin Mary, called our Lady in the Oak; to which so much superstitious adoration was paid, that in the beginning of the reign of Edw. IV. the image was taken away and the tree cut down. The present tree is of not more than 158 years standing; for it appears by the register book that John Tabor, constable and overseer, brought it before him on his horse from Ranworth Hall, near Horning Ferry, and planted it the 9th of March, 1656, probably by order of the parishioners, to preserve a name to which they had long been accustomed.

chapter, and divine service is performed every Sunday.

The Rev. Jeremiah Revans founded a school for six poor girls, and a yearly sermon on the 12th of July, in commemoration of his wife, A. D. 1611.

The contents of this parish (which on the West side is bounded by the river) are the North end of Coslany-street, now called St. Martin's-street, Fuller's-hole, Jenkin's-lane, anciently called Gog-lane, Gilden-croft, or Quaker's-lane, and St. Martin's-lane.

There are several lanes on the West side of St. Martin's-street, which lead down to the water side, one of which, now called Water-lane, was formerly called Mill-lane; at the bottom of which stood Calk Mill,* over a small stream, running from the river at Fuller's-hole, and which here joins the river again. On the West side of this street is the brewery of Morse and Adams, and at the North end of the street lately stood

ST. MARTIN'S GATE,

Anciently called Coslany gate, a small plain gateway, with a chamber, chiefly built of white brick, and the top surrounded with a battlement. It was taken down in 1808 and the passage laid open. To the West side of its site adjoins a small piece of wall, at the end of which is the remains of a tower with several arches, but it is going very fast to ruin; the rivulet being at some distance West from the tower, it is probable its channel is altered, as this stream was undoubtedly designed to meet the wall, which it might be impossible to continue as far as the real stream of the river, on

* Probably from one of the name of Calk, who might originally erect it.

account of the soil being marshy. On the wall from this place to St. Augustine's gate are several towers, now converted into habitations, and the wall is chiefly built upon both within and without.

From the gate the road leads to mile cross, where it joins the great road. On the West side of this road, adjoining to the gate, is a double row of buildings, of the meanest description, known by the name of Fuller's-hole, part of which are level with the road and others at the bottom of a deep defile, which being originally filled with water, defended the approach to the wall and tower; on this stream stood a fulling mill, from which the name of the place was derived.

COLEGATE* WARD

Contains the parish churches of St. George at Colegate and St. Augustine, and the dissolved parishes of St. Olave, St. John, and St. Margaret Newbridge.

32.—ST. GEORGE AT COLEGATE,†

A perpetual curacy in the donation of the dean and chapter, is a neat regular building; the nave was rebuilt in the year 1459;‡ the chancel was finished about 1498; the North aisle, with the chapel of St. Mary at the East end, was built in 1504, and the South aisle in 1513, with the chapel of St. Peter at the East end. The inside of this church is elegantly fitted up; the altar, pulpit,

* Colegate, i. e. Coalgate, being near the staithe where coals were formerly landed.

† Its ancient name was St. George in Coslany, and it was sometimes called St. George at Muspool, i. e. Muckpool, from a pit or pool in the middle of what is now called St. George's-plain.

‡ There is no doubt but that here was an ancient church dedicated to St. George, which most probably was founded at or near the time of the conquest.

reading-desk, and pews, are all of wainscot; the organ is neat and finely toned; it was erected by the parishioners in 1801. In the front of the organ-loft is a neat dial, and over it a gilt figure of St. George and the Dragon. In the nave hang two large branches of brass, and a small one in the chancel. Here are several handsome monuments, particularly those of Ald. Balderstone, Mr. Dyball, Dr. Lubbock, the late Philip Meadows, esq. of Diss, and one lately erected for John Herring, esq. who was mayor of this city in the year 1799; also a monument to the memory of Thomas Hall, esq. the founder of the sacramental lecture (before mentioned), and which is preached here once every four months.* Divine service is performed twice every Sunday, and a sermon preached once. The tower is square, lofty, and handsome, and contains three bells; the great bell is rung as a morning bell throughout the year at five o'clock. Within the tower is a clock, with a dial on the East side. The upper part is crowned with a battlement. In the centre is a turret, wherein hangs the bell on which the clock strikes, and a vane on the summit.

This parish lies against the river on the South side, and comprehends St. George's-plain and Southergate, formerly called Muspool, Church-alley, Alms'-house-lane, part of Tooley-street, or Pit-street, Cherry-lane, formerly called Cherry-

* Viz. in January, May, and September. By the will of the founder, these lectures are to be preached on the Friday in the afternoon before the first Sunday in every month, in whatever churches the corporation of Norwich shall please to appoint; so as this church be one. It is accordingly preached here and at the principal church in each of the other three great wards; namely, St. John's Timberhill, St. Peter's Mancroft, and St. Andrew's. The preacher is appointed by the corporation, at a general assembly, and holds it for one year only. The corporation are the trustees.

tree-alley, Green's-lane, Gildengate-street, Snail-gate-street, now called Calvert-street, Cow-cross, now called Cross-street, Colegate-street, Bridge-street, and Water-lane.

In Alms'-house-lane is a row of alms houses, belonging to the parish.

On the East side of Tooley-street, next the North corner of Cherry-lane, formerly stood

ST. OLAVE'S* CHURCH,

Which was of very ancient foundation, and was repaired in 1504, and so continued till 1546, when it was demolished, and the parish consolidated to St. George in Colegate.

On the opposite corner of the lane stands

THE METHODISTS' MEETING-HOUSE,

Founded about the year 1765, by the Methodists in the connection of the late Rev. John Wesley, who always preached in it when he visited this city; to which congregation it belonged till the year 1811, when their new chapel being completed, they sold it to an Independent congregation of Protestant dissenters, who now worship in it. Nothing was removed but the time-piece in the front of the gallery. The present proprietors have, however, made some alterations, by taking down part of the gallery on the North side, which formerly surrounded the whole; in the same place the pulpit is now erected, with the communion table before it. This chapel is built square, of red brick, and has preaching in it three times every Sunday.

* St. Olave, king and martyr. He was son to Harold I. and reigned in Normandy, where he fell a sacrifice to the fury of the Danes, A. D. 1017. He is sometimes called St. Tooley, from which the street obtained its name.

At the corner of Gildengate-street, opposite St. George's church, is an ancient house, with walls of flint-stones, built by Henry Bacon, who kept his mayoralty therein in the year 1566.

In Snailgate-street is the office belonging to the Royal Exchange fire-office, London.

Snailgate obtained the name of Calvert-street from an elegant house built by T. Calvert, esq. which stands on the East side of it.

At the corner of this street next Colegate anciently stood the church of

ST. JOHN BAPTIST,

Which was originally a parish church; but when the Dominicans or friars' preachers settled here in 1226, it was given to them, and the parish united to St. George at Colegate. They immediately built a convent in this place, and the church was used by them for a chapel, till they removed to their new convent at Black-friars, which they did in 1308, but still continued to officiate in this church, or chapel as it was then called. Being burnt out of their new habitation on the 14th of May, 1413, they returned to this convent while the other was re-building, but were forced to return before it was finished, the like calamity happening to them here. This church and convent being destroyed by an accidental fire, A. D. 1449. On its scite afterwards stood the Presbyterian meeting-house, erected in 1687, which continued standing till the year 1756, when it was pulled down; and in the same place now stands

THE OCTAGON CHAPEL,

One of the most spacious, noble, and elegant buildings of this kind in the kingdom, and justly

admired for the neatness and regularity of its structure, as well as for its internal decorations. The plan is an octagon, surmounted by a dome, enlightened by circular port-hole windows, supported by eight pillars of the Corinthian order, in imitation of marble. The pews, pulpit, prayer-desk, and gallery, are all of wainscot; the pulpit stands nearly in the centre, a little to the West of the middle aisle; opposite to it is the communion table, with seats surrounding it, after the manner of the foreign churches; the plate belonging to it is modern, elegant, and valuable. The porch or vestibule is on the South side, with large folding doors without, and glass doors within. The gallery surrounds the chapel, and rests on the pillars which support the dome. Opposite the entrance, on the North side of the gallery, is the organ, which is finely toned; and in the front of the gallery, under the organ, is a noble time-piece. Against the walls are several monuments; and there is a large burying-ground behind the chapel on the North side. The front is Southward, having a grand portico, supported by pillars of the Doric order, and is ascended by a spacious flight of steps. A wide court extends to the street, which it is entered from by one large and two small gates of cast iron. This elegant structure was built by Thomas Ivory, esq. the ingenious architect of the assembly-house, theatre, &c. at a vast expence.

The congregation who assemble here are denominated Unitarians, and several of the pastors have been distinguished for learning and ability. Here are two sermons preached every Sunday.

Opposite to this chapel, on the South side of the street, on the scite of the inn formerly the sign of the Black Boys, is now situated

THE NEW BAPTISTS' CHAPEL,

Finished in the year 1814. The expense of erecting and fitting up this handsome and commodious place of worship is said to have exceeded 4000*l*. The foundation was laid by Jonathan Davey, esq. and the Rev. Mark Wilks, the pastor of the congregation who assemble in it, and who formerly met in his chapel in Rotten-row, since pulled down. This building is entirely of brick; the inside is plain, neat, and commodious; the pulpit is placed at the South end, in front of which stands the communion table, which being removed, under it is discovered the baptistery, with pipes for filling it and carrying off the water. The North end and two sides have galleries, supported by slender pillars. This chapel is open for divine worship three times every Sunday and one evening in the week. The court is not yet completed, and is intended for a burying ground.

On the West side of Bridge-street is a common pump, kept in repair by the parish.

ST. MARGARET'S AT NEW BRIDGE.

This church was anciently a rectory, and was situated near the new bridge (now called Black Friars' Bridge,) on the West side of the street, the premises being bounded on the North by Little Water Lane. This parish was depopulated by the great pestilence in 1349, from which time the church ceased to be parochial, and the parish was annexed to St. George's Colegate. The premises, after the church was pulled down, was made a common inn, known by the name of the Margaret Inn, and is now the brewery of Charles Weston, esq. Water-lane, with the staithe at the bottom of it, was formerly called St. Margaret's Staithe.

33.—ST. AUGUSTINE'S* CHURCH

Was originally a rectory, in the patronage of Lenton Priory, by Gloucester, but in the year 1303 it became the property of the prior and convent of Norwich, with whom it continued till the reformation, since which time it has remained a donative in the presentation of the dean and chapter. The church contains a nave, chancel, and two side aisles; the inside is neat and commodious, and has a brass branch hanging in the nave. The tower, which is square, was rebuilt with red brick in 1687; the upper part is crowned with a battlement of white stone, with turret, saint's bell, and vane, and contains a clock and three bells—the dial is on the East side. Divine service is performed here every Sunday. Against the East wall of the church-yard stands the parish pump.

This parish contains the Gilden Croft, St. Augustine's-street, Church-row, and the East ends of Pit-street, Gilden-gate, and Snail-gate.

GILDENT† CROFT,

A small field adjoining to the West side of the church-yard, which now belongs to the corporation, and has lately been enclosed, but was originally the demesnes of the manor of Tolthorpe, and was anciently very extensive to the Northward before the city wall was built, after which it

* Augustine, a Monk, sent by Pope Gregory to convert the inhabitants of South Britain to Christianity: he landed in the Isle of Thanet, and so great was his success, that he was soon after made the first archbishop of Canterbury, and has been styled the Apostle of England. He died in 610; and being afterwards canonized, his festival was kept May 26, being the day on which he died.

† Gilda or Geld, from the Saxon word Giletan, which signifies attribute, and sometimes an amercement. It was here the tenants of the manor of Tolthorpe met to pay their geld or rent, and do their suit and service, the courts being kept here.

was bounded by the wall on the North, and extended to St. Martin's-street on the West, all which lands are by length of time become private property, and the croft reduced to about two acres. The most Northerly part next the wall was anciently called Justing Acre, being the common place of exercise for tilts, tournaments, or justing, and afterwards but-hills were cast up here, for exercising those who shot with the cross bow; the South part of the Gilden Croft extended to St. Martin's-lane, on the North-west part of which premises now stands

THE QUAKERS' MEETING-HOUSE,

An extensive, strong, and commodious building, with a large burying-ground on the East side of it; the friends (who in this city are numerous and respectable) meet here every Sunday in the afternoon.

In St. Augustine's (commonly called St. Austin's) street is a large well-known inn called the Rose. At the North end of this street stood

ST. AUGUSTINE'S GATE,

A plain building of brick, the upper part of which was surrounded with a battlement; it was standing till 1794, when it was taken down and the passage laid open. Without this gate the road divides into several branches, one of which leads to Lynn, through Mileham, Litcham, Gayton, &c. another road leads to Fakenham, 25 miles, Walsingham 27, Burnham 32; another road by Reepham, 11 miles, to Holt 22; likewise a turnpike road to Aylsham, 11 miles. *

* At Horsham St. Faith's, 3 miles from this gate, is a large fair, kept yearly on the 17th and 18th of October. The sale of Scotch cattle continues for nearly three weeks.

The city wall from this gate to Magdalen Gate is partly built upon within side and the towers converted into cottages; on the outside it is nearly built up, with some of the best buildings which are to be found on the walls; about half way from the gate is a public-house called the Pye, where there is a steelyard for weighing hay.

FYE BRIDGE WARD

Contains five parish churches, viz. St. Clement's, St. Edmund's, St. Saviour's, St. Paul's, and St. James's, besides several others long since dissolved.

34.—ST. CLEMENT'S* CHURCH,

One of the most ancient in the city, and originally belonged to the manor of Tokethorpe, † or Tolthorpe, ‡ (before mentioned,) with Felthorpe, which afterwards became the property of the prior of Mendham, and so continued till the reformation, it then, with some other estates, became the property of the woods of Bracon Ash; with the presentation to the living, which was afterwards purchased by the master and fellows of Gonvil and Caius College, Cambridge, who are now the patrons of it, and it has for several presentations been united with Stratton St. Mary, in Norfolk, commonly called Long Stratton. The church is a neat building, consisting of a nave and

* St. Clement was bishop of Rome in the reign of the Emperor Trajan, under whom he suffered martyrdom, A. D. 92, being cast into the sea with an anchor tied about his neck. His festival was celebrated Nov. 23.

† Took its name from Toke, who held it of Stigand, bishop of Thetford, in the time of Edward the Confessor.

‡ Henry Tolthorpe was its owner some time before the year 1250, by whose daughter and heiress it was settled on the Prior of Mendham.

chancel only; the inside is handsome and commodious; with a large gallery at the West end. The communion plate is ancient and weighty. The tower is square, with a vane at one corner, and contains a clock and three bells, and has a dial on the East side. Divine service is performed here every Sunday.

In this church are several very handsome monuments, and without the South door is an old decayed tomb, which is whitened over every Ascension-day, being the commemoration of Archbishop Parker, when the corporation attend divine service in the afternoon, and a sermon is preached by the Master of Corpus Christi-college, Cambridge, or one of the Fellows appointed by him.* This tomb was erected by the archbishop for his father and mother. Near it is another, which stands North and South, and is commonly called the Leper's Tomb, because it is said a leper was buried here, who was refused interment by several other parishes, though he had demised his lands to any parish who would give him burial.†

This parish lies in two detached parts, in the first of which, adjoining to the church, is comprehended the church-alley, the East end of Colegate, the South end of Great Magdalen-street, the West end of Fisher Gate or St. Clement's-street,

* The preacher of this sermon is, by the archbishop's direction, to preach in Rogation Week, as follows :

Sunday, at St. Peter's Church, Thetford, before the corporation.

Monday, at Wymondham church.

Tuesday, at Mattishall church. Mattishall Ghant or Great Fair.

Thursday, at St. Clement's, where the archbishop's father and mother are buried.

Sunday morning, at the common place in the cathedral church.

Sunday evening, at St. John's Maddermarket of course.

+ This tradition is entirely unfounded.

and Bridge-street, adjoining to Fye Bridge, the South side of the parish being bounded by the river.

In a court on the North side of Colegate, on part of the scite of the old black friars' garden, stands

THE INDEPENDENTS' MEETING-HOUSE,

Finished in the year 1693. It is a large and noble building of red brick, very handsomely fronted with four pilasters of the Corinthian order, and has a hipped roof, flat at the top. The inside is neatly pewed, with galleries on the East, South, and West sides, and the pulpit on the North, before which stands the communion table, and from the cieling are suspended two brass branches. Here are two sermons preached every Sunday, and a lecture on the Sunday evening. This house has several handsome monuments, and is surrounded by a burying ground, in which are many tombs and inscriptions.

In Magdalen-street, is a large inn called the Bull. Here is kept the general excise office for the city and county. The other part of this parish (originally part of Tolthorpe manor, before mentioned,) lies without the walls between St. Augustine's and Magdalen gates, and extends to the bounds of the city next Catton, in the road leading to which place from St. Augustine's gate is situated

THE INFIRMARY,

Anciently a lazaret-house, founded by one of the bishops of Norwich, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Clement. It now belongs to the city, the land on which it stands being held by lease of the bishop, and is used for a comfort-

able asylum for old and decayed citizens and their widows, who are here maintained, clothed, and provided for during their lives, without labour. The buildings have lately been much enlarged and improved, and consist of a wide court, surrounded by the habitations of the governor and pensioners, who are placed there by the court of guardians. This hospital is supported out of the parochial assessments of the city.

35.—ST. SAVIOUR'S* CHURCH

Stands on the East side of Magdalen-street, and is a good building, consisting of a nave and chancel, very neatly fitted up, with a large gallery at the West end, a brass branch in the nave, and several handsome monuments. The tower is a regular square building, in which is a clock and one bell; the dial is on the West side next the street. The top is ornamented with battlements, from the centre of which rises a turret, which is surmounted with a vane, and in it hangs the saint's bell. Divine service is performed every Sunday. This church was given by John de Oxford, Bishop of Norwich, to the almoner of the convent, at whose expence the chancel was rebuilt; and it remains to this day a donative in the presentation of the dean and chapter.

To this parish pertains the principal part of Great Magdalen-street, Buttolph-street, Church-lane, Brent-lane, (now called Golden Dog-lane) and a part of the East end of Snailgate. The parting between Buttolph-street and Magdalen-street was called Stump Cross, from the ruins of a cross long since removed; behind the point, between the two streets, formerly stood

* The church of the Transfiguration of our Saviour being dedicated to the honour of that event.

ST. BUTTOLPH'S* CHURCH,

A rectory founded before the year 1300, and which continued a parish church till 1544, when it became private property, being granted by King Henry VIII. to Wm. Godwin, who in 1548 pulled it down, the parish being united to St. Saviour's.

Near Snailgate, within the bounds of this parish, is situated

DOUGHTY'S HOSPITAL,

Founded by Wm. Doughty, gent. by his last will and testament, dated April 25, 1687, for twenty-four poor men and eight poor women, of the age of 60 years,† who have their habitations, firing, and a weekly allowance of money : they are under the superintendence of a master, and there are a surgeon and nurses to attend them in sickness. The master and pensioners are put in by the court of aldermen, who present in rotation. They are clothed in purple, renewed once in two years, and are required to conform to the regulations of the hospital, inscribed on a stone at the entrance, viz. to live peaceably with the governor and with each other, to wear the clothing of the foundation, to reside constantly in their respective apartments, and to lead Christian lives—not keeping bad hours, and refraining from cursing, swearing, and drunkenness.

This hospital has been, since its first foundation, greatly augmented by subsequent benefactions. The building is a square of neat alms-

* St. Buttolph, one of the first abbots of Canterbury. His name is not in the Roman calendar.

† By increase of the value of the estates and subsequent benefactions they are now augmented to thirty-eight pensioners, viz. twenty-nine men and nine women.

houses, with a garden in the centre. The only gate of entrance is from the street called Snail-gate or Calvert-street; adjoining to the North side of which gate stands

THE METHODISTS' CHAPEL,

Erected by the Methodists' conference and voluntary subscriptions, in the year 1810, at the expence of 3000*l.* and upwards. The foundation was laid by the Rev. Mr. Gilpin, July 12, and it was opened for public worship by the Rev. Thomas Coke, LL.D. successor to the late Rev. John Wesley, on the 20th of July, 1811. The building, which is of red brick, is one of the largest in this part of the kingdom, being twenty-four yards long and sixteen wide. It has a noble front at the West end (next the street); but the inside is by no means correspondent, being fitted up in the plainest manner: the galleries on the West end and sides are very spacious, capable of containing a great number of persons, and supported by small pillars of cast iron. The pulpit stands in the centre, towards the East, before which is a kind of raised orchestra for the singers. Behind the pulpit is a space where the communion table is placed. Here are sermons three times every Sunday, and on different evenings in the week. The ministers are stationed by the general yearly conference of the Methodists' connexion, and the doctrines taught are those denominated the Arminian.* Over the front door is a table of

* Strictly speaking, the Methodists do not teach all the doctrines of Arminius, but they strongly inculcate the tenets of universal redemption, freedom of agency, &c. Their founder professed himself a conscientious member of the church of England, but differed more essentially from the articles of the church than most other sects of dissenters. Their spiritual and moral discipline

white stone, with this inscription—Calvert-street Chapel, 1810.

Brent-lane took its name from the parish church of

ST. MARY UNBRENT,*

Which stood near the East end of the narrow part of this lane, on the South side, where there is a gateway at the corner, which formerly led into the church-yard. The church was demolished at the dissolution, and the parish united to St. Saviour's, to which all the moveables were carried; it had two small bells, one of which is now the saint's bell to St. Saviour's steeple.

Adjoining to the West side of the scite of the church-yards stood

THE GIRLS' HOSPITAL,

Founded in 1649, by Robert Baron, esq. mayor of this city, for the maintenance, clothing, and education of 24 girls; by whom it was endowed with 250*l.* which not being sufficient for the purpose of erecting a house proper for their reception, the corporation appropriated them a house adjoining to St. Andrew's hall, part of the convent of the Black Friars. Subsequent benefactions, however, soon enabled the corporation to fit up this house for an hospital; and the governess and

was entirely of his own prescription, but in some points, it has been altered by his successors. Since his death this sect has greatly increased in Great Britain, Ireland, and America; and they are now stated to amount to upwards of 367,000 persons.

* Unbrent, i. e. Unburnt. In combusto loco, in that part of the city burnt in the great fire in the time of William the Conqueror, but which it may be presumed this church escaped. Mr. Blomfield thinks otherwise, and that this church was then consumed and afterwards rebuilt; and that it was through error written in the evidences incombusto, instead of in combusto.

pupils were first placed here on Michaelmas-day, 1664. In 1670 the hospital was rebuilt in a strong and handsome manner, but the best front of the house was on the South side, next the garden. The girls were boarded, clothed in blue, and instructed in reading, knitting, and sewing, and made fit for apprentices or servants. They were under the same charter and rules as the boys' hospital (hereafter described), from which they were at first separated, and to which they have lately been again united. The house at present is empty and shut up.

This lane is now called Golden Dog-lane, from a tavern of that name formerly near it, but which is not now in existence.

36.—ST. PAUL'S CHURCH,

Originally an hospital, founded by Eborard, second bishop of Norwich, and Ingulf, the first prior, with the consent of the convent, who settled on it the whole of Norman's spital manor, and made it also a parochial church; it took the name of Norman's from a monk of that name, who was the first master thereof; it was also enriched by several subsequent benefactors, and maintained several poor old men and women till the year 1429, when it was made an hospital for women only. At the reformation it was dissolved, but its endowments became the property of the dean and chapter, as it had before belonged to the prior and convent. The scite of the hospital was on the South side of Norman's-lane, opposite the church; and after its dissolution it was used for a house of correction till the year 1585, when the present bridewell was purchased for that purpose. At present it is private property. The parish is one of the peculiars of the dean and chapter, to

whom all the revenues belong, and by whom the perpetual curate is appointed. The church is a large but inelegant structure, containing a nave and chancel, with an aisle on the North side; none of which contain any thing that deserves notice. The tower is slender and round, except at the top, which is octangular, and is adorned after the gothic manner, containing three small bells. Divine service is performed once in a fortnight.

This parish, which comprehends two dissolved churches annexed to it, contains the whole scite of Norman's hospital, Norman's-lane, Rotten-row, the North end of Magdalen-street, and Cowgate, or All-Saints'-street, which the inhabitants now call Little Magdalen-street.

At the corner of Norman's-lane and Rotten-row stood

THE BAPTISTS' MEETING-HOUSE,

A modern brick building, which has belonged to several different congregations since it was first erected; but for several years past it belonged to the Baptists, and so continued till their new chapel in Colegate was erected; since which time it has been pulled down, and the scite of it built upon.

At the South-east corner of Norman's-lane is an ancient house, formerly called Fastolf's Place, which was built by the great Sir John Fastolf, kn. of Caister by Yarmouth, for his city house; there was a few years ago in the great hall a bow window, with some fragments of painted glass, representing several saints, &c. It has many years been converted into a baking-office.

On the West side of Magdalen-street, near the gate, formerly stood the parish church of

ST. MARGARET IN FYEBRIDGE GATE.

This church was of ancient foundation, and was appropriated to the monastery of the cathedral church. There is no account how long it has been dissolved; the scite is become private property. The parish was united to All-Saints, and with that to St. Paul's. When the common place of execution was without Magdalen gate, the criminals were buried in this church-yard; from the South-west corner of which there was a street or way leading to St. Augustine's, which came out where the Rose inn now is; but it has been put by for several centuries. The whole of the land next the city wall is still called St. Margaret's croft.

A little to the South of the scite of this church is a handsome house, now converted into

AN ASYLUM FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.

This humane institution is indebted for its origin to Thomas Tawell, esq. who in the year 1805 gave the house and three acres and a half of land, purchased by himself for that purpose at the expence of 1000 guineas; and it has since met with such liberal support, that upwards of 1000*l.* more has been subscribed to it. The annual subscriptions at this time amount to about 400*l.* The institution admits of two classes of objects: first, aged blind persons; secondly, blind poor children; who are all maintained, and the latter instructed in manufacturing several small articles, by which they may be enabled to obtain a livelihood. The young pupils bear the proportion of two to one of the aged persons.

The school was first opened Oct. 14, 1805, when several pupils were admitted, whose improvements

and ingenuity have amply gratified the wishes and answered the expectations of the humane and liberal patron and subscribers, who have taken this method of alleviating one of the most dreadful calamities incident to humanity, and of being "Eyes to the blind."

The government of the charity is vested in a president, four vice-presidents, four trustees, a committee of twelve subscribers, two auditors, and a treasurer, who appoint a matron or governess of the house, and a teacher or instructor of the blind.

The house has a front towards the garden, and in the front next Magdalen-street are the emblematical representations of Faith, Hope, and Charity.

At the end of the street stood

MAGDALEN GATE,

Anciently called Fye-bridge Gate, a strong building of brick and stone; taken down in 1808, being the last of the city gates.

The wall next the gates is partly built upon; from hence it formed an angle inwards, and here were two round towers, and also a curious large tower, whose base was a demi-octagon; these, with the whole of the wall for above 300 yards, now lie buried in their own ruins, having fallen down through decay and neglect.

Cowgate or All-Saints'-street took its name from

ALL-SAINTS' CHURCH,

Which stood at the South-west corner of it, and was built before the conquest. At the foundation of the cathedral it was appropriated to the prior and convent, and at the reformation to the dean and chapter. It was said to have a very

fine font, erected in 1477. In 1550 it was sold and pulled down, when the parish, with that of St. Margaret, which had for many years been annexed to it, was added to St. Paul's. The scite of the church-yard is now a garden.

Without the gate formerly stood a leper-house, it was afterwards converted into an alms-house, then into a workhouse, and is now an ale-house.

About a quarter of a mile from the gate is a triangular piece of ground, where the gallows stood when this was the common place of execution; the left hand road leads to Catton,* &c. the road to the right hand leads to Worstead, 14 miles, and to Cromer, 22 miles, through Sprowston, part of which village lies in the county† of Norfolk and part in the liberty of the city. Here are the remains of Magdalen Hospital, the only part of which now standing is

MAGDALEN CHAPEL, ‡

Originally founded by Bishop Herbert de Losinga as an hospital for lepers, and endowed by him and other subsequent benefactors. It was a place of public worship till the year 1547, when it was dissolved; it is now converted into a barn and is in a state of decay. To this place was formerly a grand procession of the mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen, every year, on the feast of St. Mary Magdalen; it has been discontinued ever

* Catton is a delightful village, in the county of Norfolk, and contains many good houses. The church is a small neat building, dedicated to St. Margaret.

† Sprowston church is in the county of Norfolk; it is a small building, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Margaret.

‡ Dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, one of the female disciples of Christ; her festival in the church of Rome is July 22, and was retained in the church of England till the time of Queen Elizabeth, when the service for the day was laid aside.

since the reign of King James I. but a large fair is kept annually on the same day, O. S. August 2, for cattle, &c. Sprowston hall is a good building.

37.—ST. EDMUND'S* CHURCH

Is a mean building, consisting of a nave, chancel and South aisle, with the chapel of the Blessed Virgin at the East end of it, but nothing remarkable either within or without. The tower is plain and square, and contained five bells, but now one only. This church was founded before the year 1300, and is a rectory; the presentation to which was always private property, and has frequently changed its owner; it is at present in the gift of Adolphus Hamilton Beckwith, esq. Divine service is performed every Sunday.

St. Edmund's parish lies against the river, on the South, between Fye Bridge and White Friars' Bridge, and has in it Fishergate, St. Edmund's Watering, Peacock-street, and Bridge-street.

St. Edmund's Watering was an ancient staithe, called the Water Gate, and was inhabited by fishermen, who used to land their fish here, from which the street obtained the name of Fishergate, though now more commonly called St. Edmund's-street.

In this street, nearly opposite the church, stands

THE BOYS' HOSPITAL,

Founded by Thomas Anguish, esq. A. D. 1617.

* Edmund, king of the East Angles, and martyr A. D. 942; whose festival was Nov. 20. Hingiar, the Danish general, who had taken him prisoner, ordered him to be tied to a tree, and commanded his soldiers to shoot him to death with arrows; which when he found they could not do, he ordered his head to be struck off. A piece of his raiment is said to have been preserved in this church in a glass case, and visited with great reverence in the times of Popish superstition.

By his will, bearing date in the same year, he bequeathed and endowed the house, for the maintenance and bringing up of young and very poor children born in the city of Norwich—the corporation being trustees for ever.

The annual commemoration of the founder and all the benefactors is at St. Edmund's church yearly, on the feast of the Epiphany, in the afternoon, when the corporation and children attend, and the will of the founder is read, with the list of benefactions, which from the foundation to the present time have greatly augmented this excellent charity.

This hospital, with all its houses, lands, and tenements, and other rights, were confirmed to the corporation, with power to make all rules, regulations, and alterations, for the better supporting and governing thereof, by a charter under the great seal, dated at Westminster the 28th day of November, in the fourth of the reign of King Charles I.

The hospital was originally founded for poor children of both sexes, and so continued till after the girls' hospital was founded, and in 1652 the girls were removed thither. The foundation consisted at first of fourteen boys, but subsequent benefactions enabled the corporation to make such additions from time to time to that number, that afterwards thirty-six boys were clothed, maintained, educated, and put out to apprenticeships.

The building is a good old house, with a court in the middle.

In February, 1798, it was ordered by the court of mayoralty that the boys should no longer be boarded in the house, but that the parents of each boy shall receive 8*l.* per annum for his maintenance, and the master 2*l.* per annum for his

education; they are still cloathed by the corporation, and are obliged to wear the cloathing, which is blue, with red caps, and are to attend divine service with the master, as it has been customary ever since the foundation of the hospital; they are likewise to have the annual dinner on the Wednesday in the Easter week, and walk in procession before the corporation to the hospital sermon at St. Helen's church. Each boy, at the age of fourteen years, to be bound apprentice, with a premium of 10*l.* to a master, to be approved of by the court of mayoralty. From the improved state of the revenues of this excellent charity, ten more boys were added to the foundation in 1807.

38.—ST. JAMES'S CHURCH

Was founded in the Conqueror's time, and was at first a well-endowed rectory, the lands within the parish being very extensive, the whole of the hamlet of Pockthorpe (reaching as far as the boundary of the city,) lying within it, and making a part of it. About the year 1201 John de Grey, bishop of Norwich, appropriated it to the prior and convent of the cathedral church, who were to provide the parish priest, as it has ever since remained, being annexed to the deanery of Norwich, and is one of the peculiars of the dean and chapter, by whom the curate is appointed. The church is small, and consists of the nave, chancel, and South aisle, with a small chapel at the end dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The tower is low and square, on the upper part is an octangular lantern of white brick, in which hang three small bells. It was rebuilt in 1743. Divine service is performed once a fortnight.

This parish, including the hamlet of Pock-

thorpe, is very extensive: that part which lies within the walls contains White Friars'-street and Bargate, (now called St. James'-street). The whole of the premises bounded by these two streets on the West and North, the city wall on the East, and the river on the South, was anciently the scite of the monastery of

THE WHITE FRIARS

Or Carmelites,* founded by Philip de Cowgate† in 1256. It had a noble church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, with extensive conventual buildings, and by a continual succession of benefactors it was richly endowed.

In 1400 Thomas Arundell, archbishop of Canterbury, went his metropolitcal visitation, and during his stay at Norwich he lodged in this convent.

In 1539 one John Pratt, servant to Ralph Salter, of Harpley, came to this convent and told the prior and friars he had a commission from the Lord Privy Seal to suppress the house, but not being able to produce his commission, he was apprehended as an impostor and carried before the magistrates, to whom he confessed the cheat, acknowledging that he expected to have obtained forty shillings or four pounds of the prior. He was, however, soon made to repent of the imposition, for he was ordered by the court to be carried round the market, with a basin rung before him,

* They were called White Friars from their habit, and Carmelites from the monastery of St. Mary, of Mount Carmel, in Palestine, the place of their first residence, from which they were driven by Saladin, the Saracen, about the year 1238; after which they settled in different parts of the world.

† All this part of the city was then called Cowgate, being open fields where the cows fed. He assumed this name from his estates, being the principal person in these parts.

and a paper, on which was written—"for false feynung;" after which he was set in the pillory, to which both his ears were nailed, and then cut off.

In 1543 the convent was suppressed; the church was taken down, and its scite built upon; the rest of the building became private property, as they now remain. The only vestiges of this once famous convent are a part of the cloister, (now the cellar of a public-house called the White Friars,) and the friars' hall, now converted into

THE BAPTISTS' MEETING-HOUSE,

Belonging to the society called General Baptists; the inside of which is commodiously fitted up. Here is preaching twice every Sunday. On the South side is a small burying-place.

At the East end of St. James's-street stood

POCKTHORPE GATE,

A small building of stone and red brick, which was taken down in the year 1792, and the passage laid open.

A little to the North, at the turning of the wall, is a large tower, now converted into a dwelling-house, and the wall between it and the scite of the gate is built up on the outside; from the gate the wall extends to the river side, where it finishes with a round tower, now converted into a cottage; and there are a few others built on the inside of the wall.

From the gate to the North-east is a road which leads to Woodbastwick, Ludham, &c. over a hill called the Shooting Ground, from which eminence Mr. Kirkpatrick took his prospect of Norwich, and a more suitable situation could not have been pitched upon, as it commands a view of every

public building in the city, and which he accurately delineated.

Immediately without the gate lies

THE HAMLET OF POCKTHORPE,*

In which is only one street, called Barrack-street, which leads, in a winding direction, by the side of the river, to Bishops-gate; the end of the street is at the bend of the river, opposite the great tower, from which corner was formerly (according to Mr. Kirkpatrick's plan) a brook or ditch to Pockthorpe-gate, and which communicated with the fosse or ditch with which the city wall was encompassed.

The manor of Pockthorpe belongs to the dean and chapter, who hold their courts in it, and which were formerly kept at the ancient manor house called the Lathes; it was a large house, let off into different tenements, and went by the name of Hasset's House, from William Bleverhayset, esq. to whom it was leased by the dean and chapter in 1550; he was a person of considerable account, and in 1547 obtained a lease of the whole manor, with the sheep-walk on Moswold Heath, called the Lathe Course, and of all the tithes of the parish of St. James belonging to the dean and chapter; after him, no mention is made by historians who possessed this house, which was standing in 1791, though nearly in ruins, when the dean and chapter leased it for a long term of years to government, and it was pulled down, and on its scite was erected

THE HORSE BARRACKS,

From which the street receives its present name; this is a noble building, and said to be one of the

* Pockthorpe a Parva, i. e. Little Thorpe, so called to distinguish it from the parish of Thorpe next adjoining.

best pieces of modern architecture in this city. It is surrounded with a high wall, inclosing an extent of above ten acres. The buildings, which are of red brick, stand on the North, West, and East sides; the centre building is for the accommodation of the officers; on the upper part of it are his majesty's arms, finely carved in white stone, and ornamented with military trophies; the wings are appropriated to the reception of the soldiers, and are capable of containing upwards of 250 men and as many horses. The expense of this building has been estimated at 20,000*l.* and it was completed in the year 1794.

In this hamlet were anciently four religious buildings, the principal of which was

ST. CATHERINE'S CHAPEL,

Which stood about a mile North-east of the street, was founded about the time of the conquest, and was esteemed a parochial chapel for this hamlet while it was standing. It was afterwards reconsecrated to the honour of St. William,* and so continued till the dissolution, when it was demolished, and the parish perpetually united to that of St. James, as it now continues. A great part of the wood was also cleared about this period,

* St. William in the Wood; he was the son of Wenstan and Elwina, who lived somewhere in this neighbourhood, and was bound to a tanner, in Norwich. About Easter, 1137, some of the Jews (of whom there were then a great many in this city, having been greatly patronised by William Rufus on account of their wealth,) enticed him into one of their houses, and on Good Friday they scourged and crucified him, in contempt of our Saviour; on the morning of Easter Day they put his body into a sack and carried it to Thorpe Wood, near this chapel, where it was afterwards found, and buried in the burial ground belonging to the cathedral, but it was afterwards removed into the choir; he was soon after canonized, had the 24th of March consecrated to his memory, and many miracles are reported to have been wrought at his shrine.

and was since an open plain called the Race Ground, where there were formerly races, which have for many years been discontinued; the starting post was standing some years since, but the land has lately been enclosed.

In 1730, some labourers, digging in the scite of this chapel, discovered the foundations, which were thirty-three inches thick.

Near this chapel also stood the chapel of St. Thomas-à-Becket, which was not parochial, but supported chiefly by the contributions of the gild of St. Thomas, held here on the day dedicated to his memory.* No traces of the building are now to be discovered. Opposite to Bishop's Gate, on the summit of a high hill, at the edge of Moushold Heath, stands the remains of

ST. MICHAEL'S CHAPEL,

Which was founded by Bishop Herbert, when he pulled down St. Michael's Chapel, on Tombland; it continued in use till the dissolution, but was demolished by the rebel Kett, who, with his company, encamped near it, which occasioned its being called Kett's Castle, by which name it is known at this day; the ruins now remaining are part of the West end and the North side, by which it appears to have been about fifteen yards long and six wide.

A little to the South thereof stood

THE CHURCH AND PRIORY OF ST. LEONARD.†

Built by Bishop Herbert before he built the cathedral, and here he placed the monks while the

* The feast of St. Thomas-à-Beckett is still marked in the calendar the 7th of July. He was chancellor to King Henry II. and archbishop of Canterbury, and was murdered in his own cathedral, Dec. 29, 1172.—Fox's Acts and Monuments, p. 224.

† St. Leonard the Confessor, of Bavaria, died about the year 500; his festival was Nov. 6.

priory was building; it still continued a public church and a cell or chapel to the monastery till the dissolution, when King Henry VIII. gave it to Thomas, duke of Norfolk, whose son, Henry, earl of Surrey, built a sumptuous house on the scite, which was called Surrey House, and the hill on which it stood Mount Surrey.

When this unfortunate earl was beheaded it was forfeited to the crown, and so remained till 1562, when Queen Elizabeth granted it to Thomas, duke of Norfolk, and his heirs, and honoured it with her presence when she visited this city. In 1602 it was confirmed by King James I. to Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, and his heirs.

All that now remains of this once noble building is an old piece of stone wall, in which is an arch, and adjoining to it a small farm-house, the scite of the original buildings being plowed over. Under this promontory is a low valley, part of which is a garden belonging to the King's Arms public-house, at the corner of the road, and was formerly called Lollard's Pit, in which the followers of the doctrines of Wickliffe, who first opposed the worship of the church of Rome, were burnt for Lollardy, as it was then called,† and here it was that the eminent martyr Thomas Bilney and many other pious Protestants of both sexes sealed the truth of their religion with their blood, being burnt alive in this pit for the true profession of the gospel.

On the North side of Bishop's Bridge is a spring of pleasant water, running from under the hill, and formerly much resorted to, which occasioned Sir John Pettus, knt. to erect a handsome conduit over it in 1611, which still remains.

* Probably from *Iolium*, (tares) they being accounted by the priests, tares among the Lord's wheat.

A fair is kept here on the Monday and Tuesday in Easter and Whitsun weeks.

Great quantities of gravel and chalk have been dug from these hills, and also an immense quantity of black flint, with which most of the parish churches, public buildings, and ancient houses are in a great measure constructed.

These hills are very steep and in some places inaccessible, and were formerly open, but the whole brow, sides, and bottom of the hill have lately been inclosed. The summit of the hill is a large plain called Mousehold Heath,* anciently covered with a wood called Thorpe Wood, but from which it has for many centuries been in a great measure cleared; it extends from four to five miles in length and breadth, and laid open till within these few years, but the greatest part of it is now inclosed. The bounds of the city crosses it from Sprowston to Thorpe,† where it joins the river.

We shall take our leave of this ward with observing, that it chooses twelve common-councilmen, elected annually on the Thursday in the week next before Easter.

And now having noticed every remarkable particular in the four great wards of the city and their hamlets, we shall proceed to notice the two exempt jurisdictions, namely, the Precincts of the Cathedral and the Liberty of the Castle.

* Some have thought from Mossbold, an open plain, overgrown with moss; but it is most probable it was originally called Monkhold, as it belonged to the monks of the cathedral church, who always had their cows kept by their cowherd there.

† Thorpe, by Norwich, is a beautiful village, lying on the North side of the river; it contains many houses, delightfully situated.—The church is a neat building, and is dedicated to St. Andrew. Thorpe is an additional name to a great many towns in Norfolk and other counties, and appears to have originally been designed to signify a lodge or hamlet to some larger town of the same name.

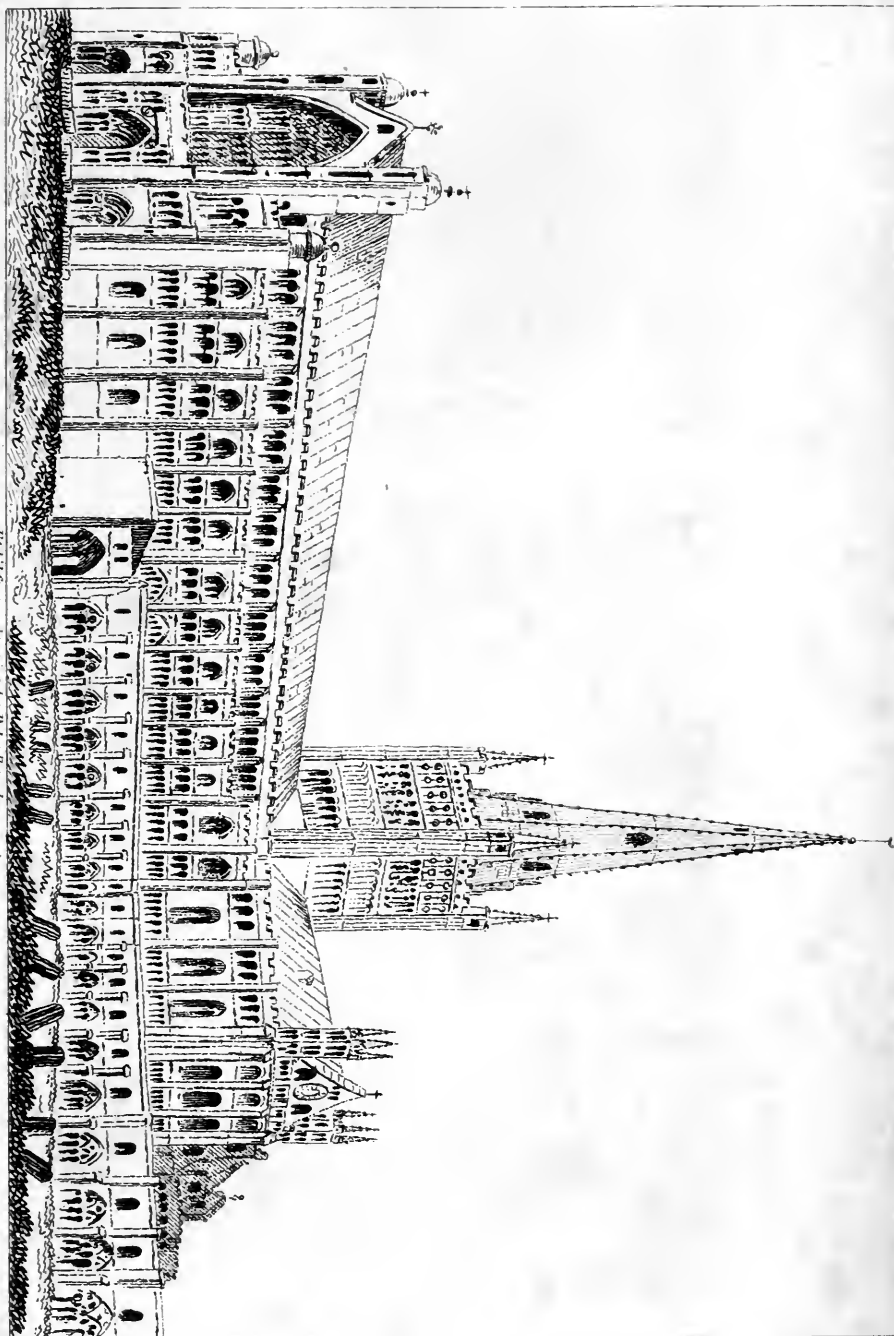
CHAPTER IX.

Of the Close, or Precincts of the Cathedral Church, with a particular description of that ancient and venerable structure, including a biographical account of its Bishops, Deans, &c.

THE Close, or Precincts of the Cathedral Church, is composed of the parish of St. Mary in the Marsh and part of the parish of St. Ethelbert.* It is accounted one of the pleasantest parts of the town, and is divided into the Upper and Lower Closes. This precinct is entirely separate from the jurisdiction of the corporation of the city, as well as from that of the magistrates of the county of Norfolk,† the civil government being vested in the dean and chapter.

* When St. Ethelbert's chapel was dissolved, that part of the parish lying without the wall of the precinct was added to St. George's Tombland.

† This exemption is to be understood with some limitations, for it is assessed to the taxes by the commissioners for the city; the freeholders vote at the city election for representatives in parliament, and the inhabitants are subject to the act of parliament for paving, lighting, and watching the city. The magistrates of the precinct are justices of quorum for the county, and all offences committed here are tried at the county assizes or quarter sessions, although the magistrates of the precinct have a power to hold a sessions of the peace therein; yet the custom of doing so is discontinued, and the government of the prison is a sinecure. In every other respect it is entirely separate from the city and county, and the overseers of the precinct maintain and support the poor in the workhouse belonging to it.



Viewed from a drawing by R. Lubbock

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF THE HOLY
TRINITY.

This ancient, venerable, and noble structure, which is 400 feet long from the entrance of the West door to the East end, is one of the finest remains of Saxon architecture in this country.* The West front, which was repaired in 1790, is very handsome and uniform, adorned with the arms of the see and those of Bishop Alnwyck, with figures of him and King Henry VI. The upper part of the West end is ornamented with four turrets of stone work, and one large and two small doors which form the grand entrance. Over the middle door is a large gothic window extending the whole breadth and depth of the nave. The two transepts extend the length of 180 feet from North to South. The North front is ornamented with two pinnacles of stone, and over the middle door is carved a figure of Bishop Herbert, the founder. The South front has likewise two pinnacles of stone, between which, in the pediment of the roof, is a handsome dial.

This cathedral was founded by Bishop Herbert in 1096, and the original nave, transepts, and chancel were built by him; the West end of the nave was built by his successor, Bishop Eborard; the West front by Bishop Alnwyck; the upper

* The nave and transepts are built with round arches, after the Saxon and Danish manner; the upper part of the chancel, which is of later date, is more inclining to the gothic: the same is to be observed of the cathedral church of Ely, founded much about the same period. A similarity of ornamental work strongly mark the outside of the cathedral and that of the castle, both being completed about the reign of King Henry I. the slender style of gothic architecture, with the pointed arches, so much admired in the structure of Westminster Abbey, not being introduced into this kingdom till a century after that period.

part of the magnificent tower, with its lofty spire, by Bishop Percy, in 1361; Bishop Goldwell rebuilt the upper part of the chancel in a style of architecture far superior to the other parts of the church; and succeeding benefactors added the cloisters and chapels, by which the whole was nearly surrounded. The inside has experienced many vicissitudes of fortune: sometimes it has been crowded with altars, adorned with shrines, enriched with offerings, and honoured with the presence of many of our English sovereigns, attended by their courtiers, the prelacy, the body of the clergy, and the corporation of the magistracy: at other times it has been defaced, plundered, and profaned in the civil commotions. From the year 1740 it has been in a state of progressive improvement, the inside having lately been thoroughly repaired and completely adorned and beautified by the munificence of the present dean and chapter. On entering the West door the eye is agreeably struck with the neatness and uniformity of the building, being 204 feet to the entrance of the choir, through the nave, which is fifty-four feet wide and seventy high. The roof is of stone, supported by two rows of massy pillars, and is curiously arched and carved full of small figures, representing many sacred histories of the old and new testament; the figures are in a state of the highest preservation, though they have existed ever since the year 1463. The roofs of the North and South transepts also exhibit the same curious kind of workmanship; the whole of the roofs are highly esteemed by the curious, and it has been said that they are the only carvings of this kind in the world. The roof of the chancel is above 84 feet high, and the arches and carved figures in it are very curious.

The organ stands on a gallery of stone nearly in the centre of the church: it is very large, and has two noble fronts—one to the West and the other to the East, with a neat choir organ.

The choir is spacious and beautiful; the stalls of the dean, vice-dean, archdeacons, prebendaries, and canons are of curious gothic carved work, as is likewise the bishop's throne and chancellor's seat, between which the pulpit is placed at such times as a sermon is preached; at other times it is removed. The high altar stands on an eminence, ascended by several steps; the East end is circular, and is enclosed by a screen of neat plaster-work. The episcopal chair and communion table are new-covered with purple velvet. The books and plate belonging to the latter are grand and valuable, consisting of a double service of massy silver, which have lately been gilt. There are four painted windows at the East end of the choir, the lowest representing our Saviour's Transfiguration, and the three upper windows, the Apostles, Evangelists, and Prophets, with the arms of the ancient benefactors. The full cathedral service is performed in the choir every day, at a quarter past ten in the forenoon and at a quarter past four in the-afternoon.* Here is a sermon in the morning of all Sundays and great festivals, and the Lord's supper is celebrated at the high altar every Sunday. The corporation attend divine service on Sundays and state holidays in their robes of magistracy; and here are preached the guild and assize sermons, and the anniversary sermon for the benefit of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

* Formerly there were early prayers read at six in the morning in the summer, and at seven in the winter season, but of late years they have been discontinued.

In this cathedral are a great number of monuments, both ancient and modern; among the former the most remarkable are those of Bishop Herbert, Bishop Goldwell, Bishop Overall, Sir William Bullen, great grandfather to Queen Elizabeth; Sir James Hobart, attorney-general to King Henry VII. Bishop Nix, Bishop Parkhurst, and Lady Calthrop. The modern monuments of Bishop Horne, Dr. Lloyd, dean of this cathedral; Dr. Moore, John Chamber, esq: recorder of Norwich; Dr. Plumptre, master of Queen's-college, Cambridge, and prebendary of this cathedral, are much worth the attention of strangers.* In the South transept is a piece of ancient clock-work, which has two small figures of men in armour, which are so contrived as to turn themselves and strike the quarters of the hour on two small bells: under them is a dial.

The tower rises in the middle of the church, at the meeting of the four roofs, directly over the choir, the lantern of which is very handsome, having two stone galleries running round it, and being enlightened by twelve windows. The cieling is upwards of 100 feet from the ground, and beautifully painted. The tower is above 140 feet high, and the outside of it is adorned with curious gothic arched work; it is crowned on the top with a battlement and four neat small spires of stone, in the middle of which rises the great spire, which is of brick, cased with white stone, and is the second of the kind in England, its

* For a particular description of the several monuments, with the inscriptions on them, and on the communion plate, &c. with every thing else that is interesting in this ancient and beautiful cathedral and its precincts, see my Account and Description of the Cathedral Church, Norwich, published by authority of the Dean and Chapter. Printed by R. M. Bacon, Norwich, 1807.

height from the ground being 306 feet; the top is surmounted with a cross of iron and a weather-cock, which though more than a yard in length is apparently much too small for the eminence on which it is placed. Within the tower are five bells, and a saint's bell on which the clock strikes.

The chancel, like most other ancient cathedrals, was formerly surrounded by chapels, some of which are now standing and others are demolished. The first adjoins to the East side of the North transept, and is now used as a store-house. The next was

ST. SYTHE'S OR ST. OSYTH'S CHAPEL,
Now demolished. To this adjoined

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL,
Now likewise demolished; and the scite of both these chapels turned into a store-yard.

To the North-east corner of the chancel adjoins

JESUS' CHAPEL,
Now the chapter-house and court of the peculiars of the dean and chapter, and likewise their vestry. Here was also the ancient confessionary. Over this chapel is the plumbery.

To the East end of the chancel formerly adjoined

THE CHAPEL OF ST. MARY THE GREAT,
Built by Walter de Suffield, bishop of Norwich, and said to have been a large and grand structure; but falling into decay, it was pulled down above 200 years ago, and no traces even of its foundations now remain, the scite being a garden.

Adjoining to the South-east corner of the chancel is

ST. LUKE'S CHAPEL,

Now used as the parish church for the inhabitants of the precinct, and is fitted up with the font, pews, &c. brought hither from the demolished church of St. Mary in the Marsh. The altar is under the East window, and the pulpit is fixed on the West wall opposite to it. One singularity is observable; here is no reading desk, the prayers being read in the pulpit. The precinct is one of the peculiars of the dean and chapter, and a perpetual curacy in their nomination. Divine service is performed here every Sunday.

Over this chapel is the treasury of the dean and chapter.

On the North side of the chancel is

THE CHAPEL OF ST. MARY THE LESS,

Founded by William de Bello Campo, or Beauchamp, in the time of King Edw. II. and from him called Beauchamp's chapel; here is kept the consistorial ecclesiastical court of the lord bishop and chancellor of Norwich; for which purpose it is very elegantly fitted up. The roof of this chapel is of stone, most curiously carved, in the same manner as the roof of the nave.

To the North side of this chapel formerly adjoined

HEYDON'S CHAPEL,

Many years since entirely demolished, and likewise

THE OLD CHAPTER-HOUSE;

Of neither of which are there now any remains, the scite being the yard belonging to

THE GAOL,

Or common place of confinement for the precinct, which adjoins to the East side of the South transept. From St. Luke's chapel to this transept the whole aisle is considered as the parish church, and is separated from the transept by a skreen of curious carved gothic work, which has lately been thoroughly repaired.

Against the South end of this transept is the school for the choristers; and here formerly stood

ST. EDMUND'S CHAPEL,

Commonly called the Prior's Chapel, long since demolished, and the scite is now converted into a stone-mason's yard.

To the South side of the nave joins

THE CLOISTER,

One of the largest and most beautiful quadrangles in England, begun by Bishop Radulphde Walpole, and finished by Bishop John Salmon, A. D. 1279. It is about 174 feet square, each of the four sides being more than twelve feet wide; the arches are gothic, and the windows were formerly glazed with painted glass. The roof is full of historical figures, the subjects from the gospel, the Revelations, and ecclesiastical history, and is upwards of fifteen feet high. At the South-west corner are two lavatories, ornamented with curious carved work, representing the inveterate antipathy which the Monks bore to the secular clergy. These curious roofs contain no less than 418 historical figures, which, added to 746 of the same kind in the church, make the whole number

1164. The space in the middle of the cloister has many years been used for a church-yard by the inhabitants of the precinct. The principal entrance was formerly at the South-west corner, but it is now put by. Over the door is carved a figure of the espousals or sacrament of matrimony, represented by our first parents.

On the North side of the cathedral is situated

THE BISHOP'S PALACE,

Founded by Bishop Herbert when he built the church, and rebuilt by Bishop Salmon about the same time that he built the cloister; it has since received very considerable alterations, particularly by the addition of a good modern building towards the West; so that now it is a large range of buildings, and has more the resemblance of a small town than a single dwelling, surrounded by the gardens, which are very extensive.

Adjoining to the East part of the palace stands

THE BISHOP'S CHAPEL,

Dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, rebuilt by Bishop Reynolds after the restoration. It is a neat and spacious fabric of white stone, the inside is fitted up in the form of a choir; the altar is at the East end, and the pulpit and reading-desk on the North side. At the West end is a turret, in which hangs one small bell.

In the middle of the garden, at some little distance North of the chapel, is part of the remains of the original palace; it is a real gothic arch, with pointed arches on all sides, and is said to have been the grand entrance into the palace. The upper part of it is now falling into decay.

The principal entrance into the palace is from St. Martin's-plain, through the porter's lodge,

which is a large and ancient gate, with an ornamented gothic arch. The whole premises are surrounded with a strong high stone wall on all sides except that next the church, to which some part of the palace adjoins. This wall is continued entirely round the precinct, except on the East side, where it is bounded by the river, over which there now is, and immemorially has been, a common ferry, known by the name of

SANDLIN'S FERRY,

From one of that name who formerly kept it. Here is a double arch of black flint, with a chamber over it.

The Lower Close is called Dean's-square, planted, enclosed, and laid out by Dean Lloyd in 1782. Between which and the church stands

THE DEANERY,

Originally the prior's lodge, built by Bishop Herbert when he founded the church; it has at different times been so much altered and improved, that little or no part of the original building remains. The house and garden are complete and elegant.

Adjoining hereto is the dean and chapter peculiar's office. The rest of the conventual buildings extended the whole length of the South side of the church; none of which are now remaining, except the shafts of three gothic pillars, the arches of which are decayed and gone; these being esteemed a curious remain of antiquity, were left standing when the old building called the Dormitory was pulled down in 1803.

On the remaining scite of the convent are now situated the prebendal houses; and in different parts of the precinct are the houses of the minor

canons, lay-clerks, &c. A great improvement was made to Dean's-square in 1806, by taking down several old houses at the North-east corner.

On the South side of the square formerly stood the parish church of

ST. MARY IN THE MARSH,*

Which was of very ancient foundation, being a chapel to Thorpe, which Bishop Herbert pulled down and built the church in its place before he founded the cathedral, and settled it on the prior and convent, with whom it remained till the dissolution, when it was confirmed to the dean and chapter, as it still remains. It was desecrated in 1564, and all the furniture and ornaments were brought to the South aisle of the chancel of the cathedral, called St. John's aisle, which was used for the parish church by the inhabitants of the precinct till St. Luke's chapel was fitted up for that purpose, as it now appears. The bells were sold, and the building turned into a dwelling-house; it was standing in the year 1773, but has

* Called Cow Holm, (holm signifying a marsh) because these were low feeding grounds before the conquest. North of the river was called Cow Gate, and South of the brook, now stone bridge, was called Cowes Ford, Conisford, or Kine's Ford, because the cows forded over there to feed in these marshes, which were all in the parish of Thorpe, (to which St. Mary's was a chapel) belonging to the bishop of Thetford; so that when it came into the possession of Bishop Herbert, being a spacious unoccupied place, he fixed upon it to build his cathedral church. The draining of the marshes, and making such a situation firm enough to bear the prodigious weight of such a building, was a work which must have been effected with incredible pains and labour; and so completely was it accomplished, that no part of the building was ever known to give way.—There was a canal from the Lower Close to Sandlin's Ferry, which it is to be presumed was cut to receive the waters when the marsh was drained; this was existing about thirty years ago, but it is now filled up and built upon.

since been pulled down, and a handsome row of houses erected on its scite.

At the South-west corner of the Upper Close is the library-room of the dean and chapter.

The little green at the South end of the Upper Close was called Almonry-green, from the alms houses which anciently stood there adjoining to the wall, afterwards converted into a workhouse. To it joins

THE MONASTERY GATE,

To which adjoined the parochial chapel of St. Ethelbert or Albert,* founded long before the cathedral, and probably was parochial before St. Mary's in the Marsh, as a great part of the parish laid without the precinct. It was burnt down in the great insurrection, A. D. 1272; in recompense for which the present gate was built at the charge of the city; it is a noble gothic structure, with a fine vaulted arch, adorned with curious carved figures, in the same style as the roof of the church. Over the arch is the chapel called St. Ethelbert's at the Monastery Gate. It has been disused as a place of worship ever since the year 1500. In 1519 it was a dwelling-house; after which it was converted into a repository to the bishop's office, in which the evidences were deposited; but another place having of late years been fitted up for that purpose, it is now used as a concert-room, and the West front has lately been repaired and beautified. The house adjoining to it is a well-known tavern called the Gate-House.

* St. Ethelbert, or Albert, first Christian King of Kent. He founded the cathedral church of St. Paul, London, for which he was canonized, and died A. D. 617.

At the North end of the Upper Close stands

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL,

Anciently called the Charnel-house, consisting of an upper and lower charnel, founded by Bishop Salmon about the year 1315. The lower charnel or crypt was a receptacle for bones; whenever they were thrown out of any graves in the city they were to be brought and deposited here, provided they were dry. This vault is supported by one row of pillars, and is now used as a wine-vault. The upper charnel was a chapel for divine service, and so continued till the reformation, when it was converted into

THE KING'S SCHOOL,

Founded by King Edward VI. instead of the old school in St. Matthew's parish, then dissolved. By letters patent, dated 1547, he confirmed all the revenues of this chapel to the corporation of the city of Norwich, whom he made trustees thereof for ever, for the maintenance of a master and usher. They are both in the nomination of the court of mayoralty, and the master is required to be a clergyman in priest's orders and a master of arts, or bachelor of divinity or law; the usher must be a clergyman in deacon's orders, and a bachelor of arts. It has with great justice been remarked that the masters have been men of the greatest reputation for learning, ability, and piety, and the number of eminent persons who have received the first rudiments of their education in this seminary, are the best proofs of the truth of this assertion. At the West end of the chapel is a turret, in which a small bell hangs. The buildings adjoining to the West end of the chapel are

the house for the residence of the master and the accommodation of the scholars.

To the South-west corner of the house adjoins

ERPINGHAM GATE,

So called from its founder, Sir Thomas Erpingham, who, it is said, having, on a suspicion of Lollardy, or favouring the first reformers, fallen under the displeasure of the prior and monks, was obliged to erect this gate by way of a penance, and it is probable that there was a gate here before, which was then pulled down. It stands directly before the West front of the cathedral, to which it is the principal entrance, and consists of a single gothic arch, with one front, which is next Tombland, and is adorned with a great variety of neat carved work, containing the figure of the founder, and many others, besides emblems, coats of arms, &c. and which are all in a perfect state of preservation.

There are also two other entrances to the precinct, one on the South side, leading to St. Faith's-lane, and the other on the East next Bishop's Gate-street. These gates are all kept shut in the night, an officer being appointed by the dean to have the care of them.

A Biographical Account of the Bishops of Norwich.

The Christian religion was first introduced into East Anglia about the year of Christ 600, by King Sigebert, who returning from France, to which he had been banished during the life of Gerpenwald; his misfortune was by providence directed to procure him the greatest of all advantages, for

during his exile he was converted to the Christian faith. On his being recalled to the throne, he brought over with him St. Felix, a priest, and a native of Burgundy, (who probably by his preaching had been instrumental to his conversion,) and made him bishop of the East Angles; being the first who preached the gospel of truth here, he has been styled the apostle of this part of England, in which he was so successful that he lived to see the true religion established in every part of his patron's dominions. He fixed the chair of his ecclesiastical government at Dunwich, in Suffolk, where he founded the first Christian church, and his example was quickly followed, and places of public worship were established in every part of his diocese, which comprehended Norfolk, Suffolk, and the isle of Ely. He was consecrated by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, and governed this extensive see for seventeen years. He is said to have been a prelate of great learning and astonishing eloquence, and that what he daily taught he carefully practised. He died on the 8th of March, 647, and was buried in his cathedral church at Dunwich. He was afterwards canonized, and had the 8th of March consecrated to his memory. In 673, Bifus, the fourth bishop of the East Angles, divided the diocese into two parts, one he continued at Dunwich and the other he established at North Elmham, and this seems to have been the original of the two counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. After the death of Humbert, the tenth and last Bishop of Elmham, both sees laid vacant upwards of 100 years, from the devastations of the Danes. In A. D. 995, the sees were united, as they have ever since remained. The episcopal chair was fixed at Elmham, where it continued till 1075, when

Bishop Arfastus, (chaplain to William the Conqueror,) removed the see to Thetford, where it continued only till 1088, there being but three bishops of Thetford, and then it was (in the reign of William Rufus) translated to Norwich, where it has ever since continued.

BISHOPS OF NORWICH.

1. Herbert de Lozinga is said by some to have been born at Orford, in Suffolk, but his monument says at Hiems, in Normandy, and brought up in the monastery of Fescamp, of which he afterwards became prior and chaplain to William Rufus, with whom, in 1088, he came to England, and who bestowed on him great preferment. He was Lord Chancellor to William Rufus and Henry I. the former made him Abbot of Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire, by which he grew so rich, as to be able in 1091 to purchase the abbotcy of Winchester for his father and the bishoprick of Thetford for himself, at no less expense than 2900*l*. (a prodigious sum in those days); but his conscience sharply reproached him for such practices, and repenting of the simony he had been guilty of, he went privately to Rome, and presenting himself to Pope Pascal II. resigned his pastoral staff into his hands. The pope granted him absolution, on condition of building and endowing certain churches and monasteries as a penance, and granted him a licence to translate the episcopal see from Thetford to Norwich. On his return he purchased Cowholm of the king and the citizens, and there he founded the cathedral church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, of which he laid the first stone in the year 1096. He likewise founded the bishop's palace and the monastery, and endowed it, and placed a prior and

sixty monks therein. He also built the church of St. Nicholas in Great Yarmouth, St. Margaret's at Lynn, St. Mary's at North Elmham, St. Michael's and St. Leonard's on the Hill, and St. Mary's in the Marsh; all which he lived to see completed. In 1116 he went as ambassador to Rome, with Ralf, archbishop of Canterbury, and on his return was taken sick at Placentia, where he laid ten days without eating or speaking, but at last recovered, and returned safe to his palace in Norwich.

He was a prelate of great abilities and address, by which he obtained such high preferment, and which occasioned him to be surnamed Lozinga, the Courtier, Flatterer, or Lyar; sparing neither art or expence to accomplish his purpose. He is, however, said to have been an excellent scholar, and so venerable of aspect, that those who knew him not might discover him to be a bishop. Though he never can be fully acquitted of the charge of simony, by which he acquired his preferment, yet it is certainly palliated by the good use he made of his acquisitions and the manner in which he spent the latter part of his life; there is no doubt he was a holy bishop and an example to his flock of liberality and charity, as his many religious foundations prove that the wealth he acquired by the favour of the king he expended in the service of his Maker. His mild and affable disposition, though it caused him to be stigmatised with the appellation of Flatterer, was so far honourable as it tended to soften the manners of a court and government then rude and barbarous beyond all present conception.

He died the 22d day of July, 1119, and was buried in the centre of the choir of the cathedral, where there is a monument to his memory. After

his decease there was a vacancy in the see for three years, at the end of which succeeded

2. Eborard, archdeacon of Salisbury, son of Roger, earl of Arundel, chaplain to William Rufus and Henry I. He built or finished the nave of the cathedral, and founded the church and hospital of St. Paul. On some account he was deposed in 1145, when he retired into Yorkshire, where he died in 1149. There is a figure of him on the South side of the West window.

3. William Turbus, (by birth a Norman) a monk and prior of this church, became bishop in 1146. He was principally concerned in the foundation of Old Buckenham priory. He died Jan. 17th, 1174, and was buried on the North side of the choir.

4. John of Oxford, dean of Salisbury. He was a man of great learning, and very active for the good of the church. He completely repaired the cathedral and built the parish church of the Holy Trinity at Ipswich. He was one of the king's judges, and wrote several political works. He died June 2d, 1200, and was buried on the North side of the choir.

5. John de Grey, secretary and chaplain to King John, over whom he had, as is said, great ascendancy, of which he made good use for the benefit of the church. He was one of the keepers of the great seal and lord chief justice of England; he was also some time lord deputy of Ireland, and after his return from thence he went on an embassy to Rome, and died on his way home at St. John de Angelo, near Poitiers, Oct. 18th, 1214, from whence his body was brought home and buried in the cathedral. After his death the see was vacant seven years.

6. Pandulf, surnamed Masca, the pope's legate,

by birth an Italian. He is said to have been the chief instrument to persuade that weak and misguided prince, King John, to resign his crown and kingdom to the pope, who in return excommunicated the king and his subjects, and instigated Philip, king of France, to invade the realm and usurp the crown. He died in Italy, Sept. 16th, 1226, and was brought and buried in the cathedral. There is a figure of him on the North side of the West window, dressed in the habit of a cardinal.

7. Thomas de Blundville. He died Aug. 16th, 1236.

8. Radulph; died in 1237. The see was vacant three years.

9. William de Raleigh, chaplain to King Henry III. prebendary of London and Litchfield. In 1243 he was translated to Winchester.

10. Walter de Suffield or de Calthorpe. He repaired the bishop's palace at Eccles, where he resided, and founded and endowed St. Giles's hospital. He was so charitably inclined, that in a year of scarcity he sold all his plate, and with the money he bought bread, which he gave to the poor. He founded the beautiful chapel of St. Mary the Great at the East end of the cathedral, long since destroyed. He died at Colchester, May 20th, 1257, possessed of immense wealth, all which he bequeathed to religious and charitable purposes.

11. Simon de Waltone, chaplain to King Henry III. and one of the judges in the court of common pleas. He died Jan. 2d, 1265, and was buried in the chapel of St. Mary the Great.

12. Roger de Scarning, (so called from the place of his nativity,) was prior of the convent, to which he was elected in 1257, and chosen bishop in 1265. In his time the cathedral was set on fire in a great commotion between the monks and the

citizens. He died Jan. 22d, 1278, and was buried in the chapel of St. Mary the Great.

13. William de Middleton, archdeacon of Canterbury and prebend of St. Paul's, London. He was enthroned on Advent Sunday, being the same day the cathedral was reconsecrated after the damage done to it by the fire, the repairs being then finished; at which solemnity was present King Edward I. with his queen and divers bishops and other nobility. He was an eloquent preacher, and in great repute for his learning and morality. This bishop consecrated the church of St. Nicholas, in Great Yarmouth, which he had rebuilt. He died the last day of August, 1288, and was buried in the chapel of St. Mary the Great.

14. Radulph de Walpole, archdeacon of Ely. He began the building of the cloister, which is said to be the most regular building of the kind in the kingdom, and much advanced the family of the Walpoles, (his relations) from whom the present Earl of Orford is descended. In 1299 he was translated to Ely, where he died, and was buried in that cathedral.

15. John Salmon, prior of Ely, (who in 1320 was made lord chancellor of England,) founded the chapel of St. John (now the free school) and the charnel-house under it, which he endowed; he likewise founded the chapel in the bishop's palace, and built the great hall, a curious arch, part of the ruins of which is now standing. He died July 6th, 1325, and was buried in the bishop's chapel.

16. Robert de Baldok, lord chancellor and archdeacon of Middlesex, after being bishop for a year, on being informed that the pope had provided for the see before he was elected, resigned it. Being accused of treason in 1326 by Queen Isabel and

Prince Edward, he was apprehended and committed to Newgate, where he died of grief, and was buried in St Paul's, London, May 2d, 1327.

17. William de Ayermin, a great pluralist, holding no less than ten prebends, besides other high preferments; he was also lord treasurer and lord keeper of the great seal. He died March 27th, 1336, and was buried before the high altar in this cathedral.

18. Thomas de Hemmenhall, a monk of this priory, was elected, but not consecrated, being by the pope appointed to the see of Worcester.

19. Anthony de Beck, dean of Lincoln, was a prelate so haughty and imperious that he was deservedly hated by the monks, whom he deprived of many of their ancient privileges. He was at last poisoned by his own servants, probably instigated thereto by the monks. He died Dec. 19th, 1343, and was buried in this cathedral.

20. William Bateman was collated to the archdeaconry of Norwich in 1328; after which he went to Rome, where his piety and abilities so much distinguished him, that Pope Clement VI. made him auditor of his palace, and nominated him dean of Lincoln, besides making him twice his nuncio. At last this see becoming vacant he was nominated thereto, and confirmed by the pope himself, Jan. 23d, 1343: he then returned to Norwich after many years' absence, and governed the see during the remainder of his life with deserved reputation for piety, charity, generosity, and hospitality. In 1347 he founded Trinity-hall, in Cambridge, for the study of the civil and canon law; and, on account of his great abilities, was several times appointed by the king to foreign embassies, in the last of which (to the court of Rome in 1354, whether he went with Henry, duke of Lancaster, to

settle a peace between England and France,) he died at Avignon, where the pope then resided.

21. Thomas Percy, brother to Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland. In his time (15th Jan. 1361) the great tower of this cathedral was blown down by a high wind, which falling on the choir, much damaged the building. He gave 400*l.* out of his own purse, and obtained an aid from his clergy of nine-pence in the pound, which enabled him to rebuild the tower with its lofty spire, in the elegant form it now appears. In 1368 the dread of a French invasion was so prevalent that this bishop, with all the clergy in the diocese, were put under arms. He died Aug. 8th, 1369, and was buried in the nave, on the West side of the organ.

22. Henry Spencer, canon of Salisbury, was bred to arms in his youth, and therefore commonly called the Warlike Bishop. After being advanced to that dignity he still continued to distinguish himself in his former profession by going to France at the head of a great military force to assert the pontifical rights of Pope Urban VI. against the Anti-pope Clement VII. He was a severe prosecutor of all heretics, not suffering any Lollards or followers of the doctrines of Wickliffe, (which were then becoming very prevalent) to dwell within his diocese. He was a very active and upright magistrate, in which capacity he greatly distinguished himself. In private life he was exemplary for his pious and charitable deeds; and died Aug. 23d, 1406, and was buried near the steps of the altar.

23. Alexander de Tottington, prior of Norwich, was chosen by the convent, but King Henry IV. not only refused to accept their election, but also imprisoned the bishop a whole year in Windsor castle. However, on the petition of the citizens

and the great interest made in his behalf by Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, he was released, being a prelate greatly beloved and respected by all who knew him. He repaired the bishop's palace, which was fallen into decay; died April 28th, 1413, and was buried in the chapel of St. Mary the Great.

24. Richard Courtney, LL. D. prebend of St. Paul's, London. He was a person of great learning and ability, and much esteemed for his piety as well as admired for his uncommon eloquence. He attended King Henry V. into Normandy, and was present at the siege of Harfleur, where he died of a dysentery Sept. 15th, 1415. His body was brought to England and buried among the kings, in the collegiate church of St. Peter at Westminster, in St. Edward's chapel, behind the high altar.

25. John Wakeryng, rector of St. Bennet's Sherhog, London, canon of Wells, and lord keeper of the great seal. He was a severe disciplinarian, forbidding persons in Norwich from opening their shops and the barbers from shaving on Sundays, except in time of harvest. His general character was pious, chaste, bountiful, and affable. He built the cloister of the bishop's palace, (not now standing) and the chapter-house on the South side of the chancel, which is likewise demolished. He died on Easter Monday, 1425, and was buried near the altar steps.

26. William Alnwyk, LL. D. derived his name from Alnwick, in Northumberland, the place of his family. He was keeper of the privy seal to King Henry V. and archdeacon of Salisbury. He built the great gate of entrance to the bishop's palace, and new fronted the West end of the cathedral, where his effigy still remains, with that of King

Henry V. He was translated to Lincoln, Sept. 19th, 1436, where he died Dec. 5th, 1449, and was interred in the nave of that cathedral.

27. Thomas Browne, LL. D. dean of Salisbury, and bishop of Rochester. He died Dec 6th, 1445, and lies buried in the nave.

28. John Stanbery, D. D. was nominated to this see, but never took possession of it, being made bishop of Bangor, and afterwards of Hereford, where he died, and was buried near the high altar of that cathedral.

29. Walter Hart, or Lybert, new paved the cathedral, and adorned the nave with the curious arched roof, beautifully painted and gilded, containing the sacred history of the old and new testaments, in such variety of figures as is not to be seen in any church in the world; he likewise built the stone screen or rood loft at the entrance of the choir, which is now the organ loft, before which he lies buried. He died May 24th, 1472.

30. James Goldwell, canon of Windsor and Chichester, and principal secretary of state to King Edward IV. He beautified the choir and adorned it with an arched carved stone roof. He died Feb. 15th, 1498, and was buried in the choir, on the South side of which is an ancient monument to his memory, on which is his effigy at full length.

31. Thomas Jau, archdeacon of Essex and dean of the chapel-royal. He died in Sept. 1500, and was buried in the cathedral.

32. Richard Nix. He adorned the roofs of the North and South transepts with a beautiful arched cieling, full of scripture history, nearly similar to that of the nave, and did many repairs to the church. He was otherwise a man of a most exceedingly bad character, and historians

have asserted that there were no vices to which he was not addicted: he was a most violent persecutor of the reformed religion (then beginning to gain ground), and caused many to be burnt alive at Norwich for the true profession of the gospel, among whom was that eminent martyr, Thomas Bilney. After suffering a long imprisonment in the marshalsea for secretly aiding the pope against King Henry VII. and paying a fine of 1000 marks, he was released; but in his old age he became blind and decrepit, and died Jan. 14, 1535; being buried in the nave on the South side, where his tomb is still to be seen.

33. William Rugg, or Reppes, D. D. died 1550, and was buried in the choir.

34. Thomas Thirlby, the first and last bishop of Westminster; after which he was bishop here, and was translated to Ely, 1554, where he died, and was buried in the chancel of St. Mary's church in that city.

35. John Hopton, D. D. a zealous adherent to the Princess Mary, who coming to the throne, promoted him to this see. He was a bigoted papist and a furious persecutor of the protestants. The death of the queen had such an effect upon him, that he died for grief and the fear of a change in the national religion. He was buried in the cathedral, A. D. 1559.

36. Richard Cox, D. D. a zealous friend to the reformation, was nominated to this see by Queen Elizabeth, but before his consecration he was preferred to that of Ely.

37. John Parkhurst, D. D. an excellent bishop and a great promoter of the reformed religion, deservedly esteemed for his charity and hospitality. He was required by writ from Queen Elizabeth to return the state of his diocese, as all

the other bishops of that time undoubtedly were.* He died Feb. 2, 1574, and was buried on the South side of the nave, where there is still a monument to his memory.

38. Edmund Freek, D.D. canon of Westminster, archdeacon of Canterbury, and bishop of Rochester, from which he was translated to this see, 1575, and after having sat nine years, was translated from hence to Worcester, where he died in 1590, and is interred in that cathedral. There is a monument to his memory.

39. Edmund Scamler, D.D. bishop of Peterborough, from whence he was translated to this see, which after having governed ten years he died May 7th, 1594, and was buried in the nave of the cathedral, where a large monument was erected to his memory; but this being entirely destroyed in the great rebellion, a neat monument was put up in its place by his great grandson, which remained there till the alterations which took place in 1806, when it was removed into the South transept, where it is now to be seen.

40. William Redman, D.D. said to be one of the divines concerned in the compilation of the book of common prayer. He was bishop seven

* From the return made by the bishop to this writ, it appeared that the diocese of Norwich at that time contained the following ecclesiastical preferments:—Four archdeaconries; viz.—Norwich, containing 12 deaneries and 289 parish churches, of which there were 168 rectories, 41 vicarages full and 80 void, and 2 chapels of ease.—Norfolk, containing 12 deaneries, 402 parish churches, 184 rectories, 36 vicarages full and 182 void, and 3 chapels of ease.—Suffolk, containing 13 deaneries, 114 rectories, and 42 vicarages, with 8 chapels of ease.—Sudbury, containing 8 deaneries, 182 rectories, 31 vicarages, and 2 chapels of ease.—In this diocese are 3 peculiars to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1 peculiar to the Bishop of Rochester, and 14 to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.—There are now in this diocese 1353 parish churches and chapels.

years and three quarters, and died Sept. 25, 1602, and was buried in the cathedral.

41. John Jegon, D.D. master of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, dean, and afterwards bishop of Norwich, was much despised and hated, being inhospitable and penurious. He died March 13, 1617, and was buried in the parish church of Aylsham, where his monument is still to be seen, though much defaced.

42. John Overall, D.D. a native of Hadleigh, in Suffolk. He was first student and then fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, regius professor of divinity, and afterwards master of Catherine hall. In 1592 he was instituted to the vicarage of Epping, in Essex, and in 1602 was made dean of the cathedral church of St. Paul, London. On the 3d of April, 1614, he was consecrated bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, from whence he was translated to Norwich, May 21, 1618. He was very strict in enforcing the discipline of the church, and is said to have assisted in some amendments and enlargements of the book of common prayer which took place in his time. He died May 12, 1619, and was buried on the South side of the choir, near the steps of the altar, where there is still a handsome old monument to his memory.

43. Samuel Harsnett, D.D. master of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, and bishop of Chichester, translated to this see, August 8, 1619; which having governed with great diligence for nine years, he was appointed archbishop of York by King James I.

44. Francis White, D.D. a Huntingdonshire man, dean of Carlisle and afterwards bishop, chaplain and almoner to King James I. a great writer in the controversies of that day in defence of the

church of England against the Papists. He was translated to this see in 1628, and in Dec. 1631, translated to Ely.

45. Richard Corbet, D. D. dean of Christchurch and prebend of Salisbury, afterwards bishop of Oxford, from whence he was translated to Norwich. Died July 28, 1635, and was buried in the choir.

46. Matthew Wren, D. D. master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, dean of Windsor, chaplain and clerk of the closet to King Charles I. After he had been three years bishop, he was translated to Ely, 1638. He died in London, April 24, 1667, and was buried in the chapel of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, which he built and consecrated. He was father to Sir Christopher Wren, the great architect who rebuilt St. Paul's cathedral.

47. Richard Montague, D. D. prebend of Wells, archdeacon and dean of Hereford, afterwards bishop of Chichester, and last of Norwich.

He was a great writer in the unhappy controversies of his time, in which he distinguished himself. In his time the king (Charles I.) intended to divide the see in two parts, and to found a new bishopric either at Bury or Sudbury, but the troublesome times prevented its being carried into effect. He died in 1641, and was buried in the choir.

48. Joseph Hall, D. D. born at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in the county of Leicester, July 1st, 1574; was fellow of Emmanuel-college, Cambridge, and rector of Hawstead; in Suffolk, and Waltham Abbey, in Essex, prebendary of Wolverhampton, and dean of Worcester. In 1627 he was consecrated bishop of Exeter, and translated to the see of Norwich in 1641. It was his misfortune to live in the troublesome times of the civil war, when

the bishops were excluded from their seats in parliament, several of whom, and among the rest Bishop Hall, protested against the laws made in their forced absence, upon which account they were committed to the tower Jan. 30th, 1642. He was not released till June following, and then was obliged to give bail to the amount of 5000*l*. Having obtained his liberty, he returned to Norwich, where he lived at quiet in his palace till April, 1643, when an order passed for sequestrating his estates, ecclesiastical and personal; upon which a fanatical rabble, headed by Sheriff Tofts and Alderman Lindsey, plundered his palace of all the furniture; and after the bishop was dispossessed of it, it was let out in small tenements. These furious bigots likewise stripped the cathedral of all its books, vestments, &c. pulled down the altar, demolished the organ, and defaced the monuments and other carved work: then collecting together the spoils of the church and palace, they carried them all into the market-place, where they were publicly burnt. The unfortunate prelate retired to Heigham, where he lived in obscurity to the day of his death, which happened the 8th of Sept. 1656, in the 83d year of his age: he was interred in Heigham church, where there is still a curious monument to his memory on the South side of the chancel.

After his death there was no bishop of this or any other see till it pleased God to restore his Majesty King Charles II. and with him our happy and excellent constitution in church and state.

49. Edward Reynolds, D.D. was elected bishop at the restoration, and consecrated Jan. 6th, 1660. He had formerly been dean of Christ's church, Oxford, and rector of St. Lawrence, London, where he was esteemed a very popular preacher.

and had great interest, being a zealous Presbyterian, one who had taken the covenant, and preached against episcopacy; but he is said to have been afterwards an excellent bishop, highly esteemed for the many virtues which were conspicuous in his public and private character. He was a great writer, & his works were published after his death, which happened the 28th of July, 1676. He repaired the bishop's palace, which (owing to the devastations of the rebels) was in a ruinous state, and pulling down the old chapel, built the present new and elegant structure adjoining to the East side of the palace, in which he was interred, and where there is a good monument to his memory on the South side of the altar.

50. Anthony Sparrow, D. D. master of Queen's-college, Cambridge, archdeacon of Sudbury, and prebendary of Ely. He was consecrated to the see of Exeter in 1667, and after having sat there nine years was translated to Norwich. He died May 19th, 1685, and was buried in the bishop's chapel, where he has a monument on the North side of the altar.

51. William Lloyd, D. D. prebend of Salisbury, bishop of Llandaff, and afterwards of Peterborough, from which he was translated to Norwich in 1685. He was one of the seven bishops who were sent to the tower by King James II. for remonstrating against the liberty granted by him to the Papists; notwithstanding which he refused to take the oaths of abjuration and allegiance to King William III. for which he was deprived of his bishopric. He retired to Hammersmith, in Middlesex, where he lived privately for about twenty years, still supporting the character of a nonjuring bishop, and continuing (though contrary to law) to perform episcopal functions, even

to his death, which happened Jan. 1st, 1709, when he was buried in Hammersmith chapel.

52. John Moore, D. D. prebendary of Ely, rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, London, and St. Ann's, Soho, Westminster, was consecrated to this see July 5th, 1691, where he sat till 1707, when he was translated to Ely. He died in 1714, and was buried on the North side of the choir of Ely cathedral.

53. Charles Trimnel, D. D. prebendary of Norwich, archdeacon of Norfolk, and rector of St. James's, Westminster, consecrated bishop Feb. 8th, 1707. In 1721 he was translated to Winchester.

54. Thomas Green, D. D. was born in the parish of St. Peter's Mancroft, in this city, and received the rudiments of his education at the free school; he was afterwards admitted of Corpus Christi-college, Cambridge, where he was successively scholar, fellow, and master; he was also vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, Westminster, archdeacon and prebendary of Canterbury, and chaplain to Archbishop Tenison. He was consecrated to this see Oct. 8th, 1721, and having sat two years, was translated to Ely. He died in 1738, and was interred on the North side of the choir of Ely cathedral.

55. John Leng, D. D. He died in London of the small-pox, Oct. 26, 1727, and was buried in the parish church of St. Margaret, Westminster, where there is a monument to his memory on the South side of the chancel. He was a prelate highly esteemed for his meekness, piety, and charity, as well as for his preaching, in which he was very eminent.

56. William Baker, D. D. archdeacon of Oxford, first bishop of Kilmore and Armagh, in Ireland, and afterwards of Bangor, and thence

translated to this see in 1727. Died at Bath, Dec. 4, 1732, and lies interred in the nave of the abbey church, where there is a monument for him against the third pillar on the South side.

57. Robert Butts, D. D. first dean of Norwich and afterwards bishop, was consecrated in 1733, and in 1738 translated to Ely.

58. Thomas Gooch, D. D. master of Gonville and Caius-college, Cambridge, who was three successive years vice-chancellor of the university, in which time he raised by contributions nearly 10,000*l.* with which the noble building called the Senate-house was erected. He was first rector of St. Clement's, East Cheap, London, and chaplain to Queen Anne, afterwards archdeacon of Essex, canon residentiary of Chichester, and prebendary of Canterbury. He was consecrated to the see of Bangor, April, 1737, and translated to Norwich, Nov. 1738. He repaired and beautified the bishop's palace, and will be long remembered for procuring from his majesty, King George I. two charters for incorporating the societies for the government of the charity for the relief of the widows and children of the poor clergy in the diocese of Norwich. He was also esteemed very charitable to all who were in want. Having governed this see ten years, he was translated to Ely, where he died, and was buried in the cathedral church.

59. Samuel Lisle, D. D. sat but one year, when he died, and was succeeded by

60. Thomas Hayter, D. D. chaplain to his royal highness Frederick, prince of Wales, and preceptor to his present majesty. After having governed this see for twelve years with distinguished reputation, he was translated to London. On his translation,

61. Philip Yonge, D. D. succeeded, a truly Christian prelate, who governed this diocese with the greatest attention for twenty-two years, being consecrated to the same in 1761. His ill state of health did not permit him to be perpetually resident at his palace, which he much desired, although he constantly passed some part of the summer there. He died much respected, April 23, 1783, and was interred in South Audley-street chapel, Westminster.

62. Lewis Bagot, LL. D. dean of Christ's-church and bishop of Bristol, a prelate of extraordinary abilities, of fervent piety, and most exemplary life; in the pulpit he was eloquent and in the chair impressive. The effects of his strict attention to the discipline of the church was displayed in his visitations, by reforming abuses, enforcing the canons for repairing the churches (many of which were in very indecent state), and insisting on a strict attention of the clergy to their pastoral duty. In April, 1790, he was translated to the see of St. Asaph, where he died, June 4, 1802, greatly lamented by the poor of his diocese, to whom he was very liberal.

63. George Horne, D. D. dean of Canterbury and president of Magdalen-college, Oxford, was consecrated to the see of Norwich on the translation of Dr. Bagot; to all which dignities he rose without solicitation, by the aid solely of his learning and piety. His constitution was much injured by too close an application to theological studies, and though greatly beloved both by the clergy and people of his diocese, they never had an opportunity of beholding his abilities in their pristine vigour, his health being greatly impaired, and his life drawing to a close before his advancement to this see. He died at Bath in the

second year of his consecration, the 17th day of Jan. 1792, in the 62d year of his age, and was buried at Eltham church, in Kent, where there is a monument to his memory, and also one in the choir of this cathedral; but the best memorial of this excellent prelate are his numerous writings.

64. Charles Manners Sutton, D. D. dean of Peterborough, dean of Windsor, and prelate of the most noble order of the garter; a descendant of the royal family of England, being the grandson of John, duke of Rutland, who was the sixth in descent from Thomas Manners, first earl of Rutland, the grandson in the female line of Richard, duke of York, great grandson of King Edward III. was consecrated to this see, 1792. He was an excellent prelate in the church, strictly attentive himself to his pastoral duty, and enforcing the same in those who were subject to his jurisdiction. His eloquent discourses, dignified deportment, and attention to whatever was conducive to the good of his diocese, and the zeal with which he promoted every institution of public charity or utility, conciliated to him the veneration and respect of all. His brilliant abilities recommended him in so forcible a manner to the favor of his majesty, that on the demise of Archbishop Moore, he was, without solicitation, nominated by him to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury in the year 1805, to which he was translated, and of which he is the present metropolitan.

65. Henry Bathurst, LL. D. is the present worthy and much respected diocesan, whose truly Christian deportment, conciliatory manners, and extensive charity, have endeared him to this city and diocese.

The lord bishop of Norwich sits in the house of peers as lord abbot of the abbey of St. Benedict

in the Holm, in the parish of Ludham, in Norfolk, and which has for many centuries been united to the bishopric, and though not now existing, was never dissolved in form, as the other abbeys were at the reformation. His ecclesiastical jurisdiction extends throughout the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and part of Cambridgeshire.

The bishops of Norwich, by custom immemorial, always have and still do enjoy a power of union of any two cures of any value within the diocese, which right has never been disputed by any superior power.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DEANS OF NORWICH.

Bishop Herbert, when he founded this cathedral church, by licence from Anselmo, archbishop of Canterbury, instituted a prior, sub-prior, and fifty-eight monks, to celebrate divine service daily, and to preach to people who resorted to it for the purposes of religion; the prior was elected by the rest of the monks from their own fraternity, and his duty consisted solely in governing the convent and regulating the service. The prior and monks lived together in common in the monastery, which adjoined to the South side of the church, and being what were then called regular clergy, were obliged to a life of celibacy.

The following is a list of the Priors, with the dates of their several Installations.

1. Ingulphus, the first prior, appointed by Bishop Herbert when he founded the church and priory, installed A. D. 1101.
2. William Turbus, 1121—he was afterwards bishop.

3. Helias, 1146.
4. Richard, 1149.
5. Rannulph, 1158.
6. John, 1170.
7. Elric, ditto.
8. Tancred, ditto.
9. Gerard, ditto.
10. William de Walsham, 1201.
11. Radulph de Warham, 1218.
12. William Ode, 1219.
13. Simon de Elmham, 1235.
14. Roger de Skernyng, 1257—afterwards bishop.
15. Nicholas de Brampton, 1266.
16. William de Burnham, 1267.
17. William de Kirby, 1272.
18. Henry de Lakenham, 1289.
19. Robert de Langele, 1311.
20. William de Claxtone, 1326.
21. Simon Bozoun, 1334.
22. Laurence de Leek, 1352.
23. Nicholas de Hoe, 1357.
24. Alexandre de Tottington, 1382—afterwards
bishop.
25. Robert de Burnham, 1407.
26. William de Worsted, 1427.
27. John Hevorlond, 1436.
28. John Molet, 1453.
29. Thomas Bozoun, 1471.
30. John de Bunwell, 1480.
31. William Spenke, 1488.
32. William Baconsthorpe, 1502.
33. Robert Bronde, 1504.
34. William Castleton, 1529, who was afterwards
dean of the new foundation, the succession
of which is as follows:

1. William Castleton, a man whose religion shifted with the times and varied with the pleasure

of his sovereign, for King Henry VIII. in the 30th year, having dissolved the monastery, he surrendered it into the king's hands, with all its valuable possessions.

In the same year, 1538, on the 2d day of May, the king new founded the church and made him the first dean, constituting his chapter of six of the monks, who became prebends, and sixteen others who became vicars choral, or secular canons, as they continue to this day; the rest of the monks were turned out to subsist as well as they could, and on Trinity Sunday following the dean and the other members of the church appeared in the choir in their new capacity. It appears as if the dean's conscience did not entirely approve of his proceedings, for the next year he resigned his deanery, and had a pension settled on him for life.

2. John Salisbury, suffragan bishop of Thetford, and archdeacon of Anglesea, was installed 1539, and presided in the chapter during the remainder of the reign of King Henry VIII. and King Edward VI. but in 1554 he was deprived by Queen Mary; however, through the interest of Thomas, duke of Norfolk, he retained his living of Lopham, and that nobleman also procured him the living of Diss and the chancellorship of Lincoln. On his deprivation,

3. John Christopherson, D. D. master of Trinity-college, was made dean by Queen Mary; he was a zealous papist and a furious persecutor, and therefore more agreeable to the queen, who in 1557 promoted him to the bishopric of Chichester.

4. John Boxhall, archdeacon of Ely, secretary of state, prebendary of Winchester, and warden of Winchester college, dean of Peterborough, and afterwards of Norwich; and at the same time pre-

bend of London, York, and Salisbury. Though a confirmed papist, he was no persecutor, always declaring his disapprobation of persecuting for the sake of religion. In 1558 he resigned his deanery, and on the accession of Queen Elizabeth he was deprived of all his preferments, and ended his life in confinement.

5. John Harpsfield, prebend of St. Paul's, a bloody persecutor, being chaplain to bishop Bonner; he was deprived by Queen Elizabeth, and died in obscurity. On his deprivation, John Salisbury was restored to the deanery and held it to his death, in 1573.

6. George Gardiner, D. D. was first minor canon, then prebend, next archdeacon of Norwich, and lastly dean; he died in 1589, and was buried in the South aisle of the nave, where there is a monument to his memory.

7. Thomas Dove, D. D. chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, an eloquent orator and most excellent preacher, installed here in 1588, and held the deanery till 1600, when he was consecrated Bishop of Peterborough, in which see he died Aug. 30th, 1630, aged 75, and was buried in Peterborough cathedral.

8. John Jegon, D. D. afterwards bishop.

9. George Montgomery, bishop of Derry, and afterwards of Cloghen, in Ireland; being translated to the see of Meath, he resigned this deanery in 1614.

10. Edmund Suckling, D. D. died in 1628, and was buried in this cathedral.

11. John Hassall, D. D. prebendary of Litchfield. He was deprived of his deanery and retired to his living of Creak, where not being permitted to preach, or enjoy any of the profits of his benefice, but plundered of all his personal pro-

perty, he lived in great poverty, and at last died in want, leaving his family to be maintained by the parish.

12. John Crofts, D. D. who succeeded him after an interval of 17 years, was installed Aug. 7th, 1660. He fitted up the church, which had been plundered and defaced by the rebels, and erected the organ, the pipes of which were curiously painted of many colours. He died the 27th of July, 1670, and was interred under the organ of this cathedral.

13. Herbert Astley, D. D. died in June, 1681, and was buried in the nave of the church.

14. John Sharpe, D. D. archdeacon of Berks, rector of St. Bartholomew by the Exchange, London, afterwards of St. Giles' in the Fields, and prebend of Norwich, was installed dean June 8th, 1681, which he resigned in Nov. 1689, being made dean of St. Paul's, London; and in 1691 he was consecrated archbishop of York. On his resignation

15. Henry Fairfax, D. D. was installed dean. He was the third son of Thomas Lord Fairfax, and had this deanery conferred on him as a recompence for the ill treatment he had received in the reign of King James II. from Lord Chancellor Jeffreys, being, with twenty-six others, expelled Magdalen-college, Oxford, for the firm and manly resistance made by them to the arbitrary measures of the king in imposing on that college a master, contrary to the statutes of that foundation, confirmed by several kings, and which they (the fellows) had sworn to support. Dr. Fairfax enjoyed this deanery above twenty years, and died May 20th, 1702, aged 68. He was interred in the nave of the cathedral, where there is a handsome monument to his memory.

16. Humphrey Prideaux, D. D. first prebend and then dean of this cathedral, much esteemed for his learned and excellent writings. He had the misfortune to labour under that dreadful complaint, the stone; which, from improper management, after having undergone the operation of cutting, confined him to his room. Being deprived of the power of being publicly useful, he continued to write on religious subjects till his death, which happened Nov. 1st, 1724. He was buried in the nave of the cathedral, where there is a stone inscribed to his memory, the inscription being composed by himself.

17. Thomas Cole, D. D. a native of Shropshire, rector of both the Rainhams, was installed in May, 1724, died in Feb. 1730, and was buried in the parish church of East Rainham.

18. Robert Butts, D. D. afterwards bishop.

19. John Barron, D. D. archdeacon of Norfolk. He died June 11th, 1739, and was buried in the parish church of Saxlingham, of which he was rector.

20. Thomas Bullock, D. D. was a native of Herefordshire, fellow of Brazennose-college, Oxford, chaplain and secretary to Bishop Leng, by whom he was preferred to the rectory of Ashby with Oby and Thyrne, and afterwards to North Creak. He was installed dean in 1739, and he sustained his office with the greatest honour to himself and benefit to the cathedral, which then stood greatly in need of such a benefactor, being out of repair, ruinous, dirty, and neglected. He new paved the floor, repaired the tower, white-washed and beautified the inside of the church, made great alterations in the choir, and ornamented and gilded the organ. He continued dean till his death, May 30th, 1760, and was buried in the

cathedral, in the aisle behind the high altar, where there is a stone inscribed to his memory.

21. Edward Townshend, D. D. rector of the Pulhams and the Tivetshalls, brother and chaplain to the most noble Lord Charles Viscount Townshend. He died in 1765, and was succeeded by

22. Philip Lloyd, D. D. rector of Piddleton, in Dorsetshire. He was a man of extraordinary learning and superior judgment. In the early part of his life he was a fellow of New-college, Oxford, and tutor in the family of the Hon. Mr. Grenville, through whose interest he was promoted to this deanery, in which he will be long remembered with esteem and respect for his solicitous attention to every thing which concerned the interest of the cathedral, and for the many improvements made by him in it and other parts of the precinct. He ornamented and beautified the choir, and added the painted windows, which were adopted, set, and painted by Mrs. Lloyd. In private life he was not less eminent for his sincere piety, extensive charity, and well-directed benevolence. He died greatly lamented May 31st, 1790, aged 63 years, and was buried in the choir, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory.

23. Joseph Turner, D. D. the present dean, master of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, has far exceeded all his predecessors in repairing and beautifying the church. By his direction the whole of the inside has lately been white-washed, the choir new painted, the organ elegantly gilt, the hangings and furniture renewed, and the whole church brought into the complete state in which it now appears, and for which it is so much admired by all strangers and others who visit it.

The cathedral was refounded by King Edward VI. in the second year of his reign, by the style of the cathedral church of the holy and undivided trinity, of the foundation of King Edward VI. The dean is head of the chapter, consisting of six prebendaries, which are all in the gift of the king, and one of them is annexed to the mastership of Catherine-hall, Cambridge. The chapter, clerk, and auditor are appointed by the dean. The vicars choral are eight minor canons, from among whom the dean appoints the sacrist, precentor, gospeller, and epistoler. In the appointment of the dean are likewise the organist and eight lay clerks or singing men, a master and eight choristers, a beadle, who is also organ blower, two vergers, and two subsacristis or bell ringers. Six alms-men are supported out of the revenues of the church; they are obliged to attend divine service, and are in the appointment of the crown.

The civil government of the precinct is by a charter, (bearing date in the seventh year of the reign of King James I.) vested in the dean and chapter, the high steward, (who is always a nobleman) and the deputy steward, (always a barrister-at-law): they are justices of peace and quorum for the precinct; and the dean has the sole power of appointing two capital coroners, two deputy coroners, the bailiff of the liberty, the ferryman, the porter, and the gaoler. The constables are appointed at the court leet. The porter has the care of the gates of the precinct, which are kept closed every night.

Observations on Ecclesiastical Buildings.

The general plan of our cathedral churches is a long cross, though the transept aisles in most of them appear to have been added some years after

the original foundation of the church, which accounts for the difference in the style of architecture, the appearance something more modern, and in some of the cathedrals, as Ely and Peterborough, superior in point of building, to the naves, as the Eastern extremity or chancel generally exceeds both in these particulars. From the meeting of the four roofs rise the towers or lanterns, in all the cathedrals except that of Bangor; some of the transepts are built like the naves and chancels, with a body and side aisles, but in general they want those appendages;* some of the cathedrals have second transepts, in general shorter than the principal ones, forming in the plan a double cross; such are Canterbury, Lincoln, Rochester, Salisbury, St. Asaph's, and Worcester; those which have only two transepts, meeting as before mentioned, are St. Paul's, London, both ancient and modern, St. Peter's, Westminster, Chichester, Ely, Peterborough, Oxford, Bath, Wells, Hereford, Litchfield, St. David's, Gloucester, Winchester, York, Chester, Durham, and Carlisle; the rest of the cathedrals do not come under either of these descriptions; and it is undecided under which to place the church we have been attempting to describe; the South-east transept is undoubtedly existing in the chapel of St. Mary; now the consistorial court opposite to it was anciently the chapel of St. Stephen, which,

* There are several parish churches in Norwich and Norfolk which are built in the form of a perfect cross, by the addition of two chapels or transepts; viz. St. Peter's Mancroft, St. Peter's Hungate, St. John's Sepulchre, St. Michael at Plea, St. Mary in Coslany, in the city, and the churches of St. Nicholas at Yarmouth and St. Margaret at Lynn. The church of East Dereham is a good specimen of this plan of building, having a lantern tower arising in the middle. The church of the adjoining parish of Gressenhall is built on the same plan.

from what we may judge by the traces of the building, formed the North-east transept, the arch of communication with the North aisle, though built up for time immemorial, forming the exact counterpart of the former. To every side of the chancels of these churches adjoined a number of chapels, which were added at different times, and used as chantries, where mass was daily said for the repose of the souls of their respective founders, and which in the present day serve for burying places, courts, vestries, and other needful appendages. In the cathedral church was anciently performed all the various religious offices for the whole diocese; little was done in parochial institutions except the daily devotions of morning and evening; but hither was the great resort of the devout to worship at the high altar, to hear sermons, &c. The church was of old, as among the primitive Christians, after the model of the Jewish temple, divided into three separate parts; the nave, answering to the outward court, was for the body of the people; the most Western part of which was in some churches called the Gallilee, in allusion most probably to Gallilee of the Gentiles, where our Saviour first preached, lying in the most remote part of the Holy Land, and farthest from the sanctuary. This was the place of the penitents, where they used to sit till their re-admission into the church, when the penalties of their excommunication being remitted, they were recalled into the congregation, and admitted to the privileges of Christianity, from which they had for their offences been before excluded. Further Eastward in the nave was the place of preaching, as in some cathedrals it still continues. On the eighth pillar on the South side is to be

seen the place where the pulpit was fixed. When the congregations grew too large to gain admission into the church, pulpits were erected in the yards adjoining; and in the seventh arch on the North side is still the remains of the door-way into the Friars' preaching-yard, now the garden of the episcopal palace.* In the Western part of the nave stood the font, with a limitary bar, which none might pass who had not undergone the sacrament of initiation into Christianity. More Eastward a building was erected, generally of stone, forming a kind of gallery; on this was placed a crucifix, nearly as large as life; and this was called the Rood Loft, and which now, in most of our cathedrals, serves for the organ to stand on. Beyond this laid the choir, typically considered as a figure of the celestial world, the only entrance to which was the arch under the rood loft, signifying that whoever should enter that blessed place must pass under the cross; that is, must suffer tribulation. In reference to the temple at Jerusalem, the choir answered to the holy place or court of the priests, and therefore obtained the name of the Presbytery. Here were performed the daily offices of religion, matins and vespers, as the morning and evening service are at the present day. The chancel or most Eastern part was the sanctum sanctorum, or holy of holies, as the Western extremity was in the temple, with this difference, that the latter

* This corresponded with St. Paul's cross at London, so famous in history. The origin of cross preaching might at first be accidental; the cross was a place of great public resort, both of business and devotion; a zealous Friar, taking the opportunity of so large a concourse of people, might harangue them from the steps of the cross, or place where the criers used to make proclamation. Pulpit crosses became general at most of the cathedrals, and so continued till the reformation.

was inclosed with a veil; so that it was accessible to the high priest alone; this was open to the view of the congregation, and not only the bishop, but the presbyters sat within it. It was always ascended by several steps, so as to be plainly seen in the most distant parts of the church, signifying thereby, that by the Christian dispensation the veil of obscurity, which covered that of the Jews, was removed, and glories of heaven were revealed to mankind. In Mr. Wheatley's description of the ancient Christian church, this distinction of the several parts is clearly laid down; the Eastern extremity appears circular, with the altar standing in the middle of the chancel; Eastward of which sat the bishop with his presbyters; the episcopal chair in the centre, and somewhat elevated. It is to be doubted if the remains of any place of this description are now in existence, except in this church; but whoever will take the trouble to walk round the Eastern aisle, will plainly discern the stone work of these seats; that of the bishop in the middle arch, behind the new screen of the present altar. Before the great alterations made in the choir, 1740, the altar was fixed more forward, and this Eastern part was separated by a hanging of tapestry (probably put up at the reformation), and no notice was taken of the space behind, in which state it appears to have remained ever since it became usual to have the altar in the most Eastern part, and the bishop and presbytery entirely relinquished their seats at the back, which was probably when the stalls of the present choir were erected.

From the plan we pass to notice the style of building which prevails in these national monuments of antiquity; this hath from long (though improper) usage been denominated *Gothic Archi-*

lecture, in which general character has been unfortunately confounded every species of style and decoration, from the semi-circular to the sharp-pointed arch; and at the same time that Westminster Abbey was esteemed a perfect model of this species of building, the author of the History of Norwich describes this cathedral to be a fine gothic structure. Later and more elegant writers have very judiciously exploded this term as inappropriate, being originally intended to imply contempt, and convey an idea of barbarism. Most of our cathedral churches are a compound of Saxon, Norman, and what is most properly termed ancient English architecture, each prevailing in different parts of the same building, and corresponding with the succeeding periods in which they were severally erected. The judicious author of the Dissertation on the Cathedral Church of Ely has divided these several styles of building into five different periods or ages, commencing with the first introduction of Christianity in this island, and concluding the first period with the conquest by the Normans in 1066; the second ending 1200, including a period of one hundred and thirty-four years, in which a great number of religious edifices amongst this church date their foundations; the third age contains an entire century, in which the style of architecture most commonly denominated Gothic, but now more properly Ancient English, came into use: the name English is certainly most appropriate, as it was in this country that it was introduced, improved, and carried to its greatest perfection, as is still to be seen in our ancient ecclesiastical buildings, and comprehended the three last divisions of the progressive state of improvement of this species of architecture, and which was in use not only for religious foun-

dations, but for castles, halls, and other public edifices, as well as the palaces of the great and opulent, during the different periods included in the time before mentioned, that is to say within the space of 600 years.

First Age or Period.—Saxon—viz. From the introduction of Christianity, to the conquest of this country by the Normans in 1066.

The characteristics of this style of building were plainness and solidity, with low columns and semi-circular arches. The capitals sometimes exhibited a rude imitation of some of the Grecian ornaments, but sparingly introduced. The window generally of one light, with semi-circular heads, some of them so narrow as to be little wider than loop-holes or embrasures, expanding inwards through the enormous thickness of the walls, which were plain, without external buttresses, seldom rising above one tier of arches: the form of these churches was in general a parallelogram, consisting of a nave and two side aisles, with a chancel of smaller dimensions, generally consisting only of a nave; the East end turned in a semi-circle. Some had no distinct chancel; the towers were low, and placed between the chancel and the body of the church, chiefly intended as a lantern to give light to the latter. Of this form we may reasonably conceive the original cathedral of Norwich to have been as erected by Bishop Herbert, no part of which can be traced as now existing.

As some persons have been extremely solicitous as to the reason of towers and steeples being general to churches in all periods, it may not be amiss in this place to introduce a word or two of conjecture on that subject,—From the earliest

ages of the world mankind appear inclined to have preferred eminences for the worship of the Deity; it was the constant practice of the patriarchs to erect their altars on the highest summit of mountains; nor do we find that it met with any reprehension from him. In process of time these eminences became abused to the purposes of idolatry, and then it was that God prohibited his people from worshipping in high places; afterwards it became again in some measure tolerated, as at Ramah, Moriah, and Gibeon where the true God was the object of adoration; and we find Samuel, David, and Solomon engaged in worship. When the inhabitants were closely pent in populous cities, the roofs of their buildings became substitutes for natural eminences and towers; turrets and cupolas ornamented the places of devotion, known in holy writ by the appellation of the "House-top;" but that which far exceeded all other buildings, whether civil or ecclesiastical, was the temple of Solomon: this we are expressly informed was ornamented with a tower or cupola, with the elevation of which we must for ever remain unacquainted, and which rose immediately over the porch, in the exact situation of our cathedral steeples, between the most holy place and the exterior temple, the height of which was an hundred and twenty cubits, which, taking the cubit at the largest measure, (answering to a yard with us) was equal to the loftiest buildings of the present day, and ornamented, both without and within, in a style of magnificence far exceeding any thing we at present have any conception of. Among the heathen these lofty buildings were inseparably connected with their temples. *Quere.*—Here it is said the augurs used to ascend, in the times of sieges, to inspect the positions of the be-

siegers, and to advise proceedings; and from which the whole of the sacred buildings obtained the name of temples. From the heathens just then converted they easily passed to Christianity; and as the minarets in that period had obtained among the Mahometans the use of being ascended by the Imans to call the people to their devotions, so among the Christians a bell hung in the steeples answered the same purpose. Towards the latter end of this period large and heavy bells came into general use, and with them towers at the West end of churches; transepts were added to those parts already erected, which rendered the steeple at their intersection too weak to support so great a weight, and these seldom contained more than the sacring bell, as is still retained in some churches, though only a small cupola exists between the church and chancel.

We have few remains of the buildings erected in the foregoing period; the ruins of St. Michael on the Mount, (built by Bishop Herbert before this cathedral,) is probably the only relique, and this too much defaced by time to exhibit any other appearance than a naked piece of wall.

Second, or Norman Age, from 1066 to 1200.

Temp. Richard I.

It was in this period that this and most of the cathedrals were erected, and it is sufficiently characterised by the semi-circular arches, rising to three tiers of windows, the walls prodigiously thick, with very few external buttresses—those projecting but little and entirely plain, as is seen on the outside of this church; the windows of round arches, but higher than in the former age, as is observable in both the transepts. Perhaps this church is one of the most perfect specimens of this

style of architecture now extant: at this period the dimensions of churches were more ample than formerly, with the East ends semi-circular; the columns were very massy, and the roofs a plain stone vaulting.

*Third, (the early English) from 1200 to 1300.
Temp. Edward I.*

The sharp-pointed arch and lancet-shaped windows properly mark this period. High pitched roofs, with many intersections, springing from columns much more slender; the intersections ornamented with flowers, faces, legendary stories, and sacred histories, conveyed an idea of a grove overshadowed by the intersecting branches of a double row of lofty trees. Westminster Abbey is the most perfect specimen of this kind of work now extant; but no roof in the world can equal the three principal ones of this church in point of historical sculptures, tracing the whole period of sacred writ, and the perfect preservation of the figures from their situation, which happily bade defiance to the industrious zeal of fanatical reformation. This period gave rise likewise to lofty towers, cupolas, lanterns, and spires, among which kinds of building the tower and spire of this church has been deservedly esteemed one of the first, and the cloister one of the most perfect specimens of this age now in existence.

Fourth, or Ornamental English Style, from 1300 to 1460.—Henry VI.

Progressive improvement is observable in the works of this age. The form of the arches was changed and gradually assumed a less acute head to the windows; many in this church are nearly square. The larger arches now reached the per-

fection of what has been vulgarly and improperly termed Gothic: witness the three beautiful gates of the precinct, spires, ornamented with crockets, erected at every angle of the church, four lofty ones at the West end, (taken down in the beginning of the last century,) as also two others on the East sides of the transepts near the great tower, rising a considerable height over the two principal stair-cases, and are to be seen in old views of the church.

Fifth, or Last Age, from 1460 to 1537. Temp. Henry VIII. and which has been denominated the Florid English Style.

The works of the ornamental kind carried to the highest degree of perfection, particularly roofs of fret-work, as in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, at Westminster; an exuberance of ornaments in every part, figures of saints and angels in relievo, niches, shrines, tabernacles, canopies, mouldings, fasciæ, pendants, and finials, of the richest design and elaborate workmanship, both in stone and wood: of the latter, various screens and stalls, whose heads and seats exhibit an appearance of regular uniformity, and yet individually differ in design; the former, as this choir shews, having all the foliage so varied that scarcely two of them will be found to agree, and the latter, though seldom noticed, are well worth the attention of the curious. The seats are to be used up or down at pleasure; when turned up they exhibit a great variety of figures—some sacred, others emblematical, satirical, or grossly ludicrous: they appear cut out of solid wood, or put together with the nicest art. Stained-glass windows were in this period brought to their highest degree of perfection; and effigies of angels, saints, kings, bishops, and priors, with the

storied legend of divine truth, or superstitious fiction, reflected a religious gloom on the insides of these ample and magnificent structures. From the solidity of the materials and the strength of the colours, these works of art and industry were well calculated to bid defiance to the decaying hand of time, and to endure to distant ages, had not the succeeding reign put a sudden and irrevocable period to all their glory. The spread of the doctrines of the reformation impelled the partizans of religious bigotry to turn their rage on these inanimate objects of superstition, and the unwearied hand of the fanatic completed the devastation.





CHAPTER X.

Of the Liberty of the Castle of Norwich.

NORWICH Castle, with its liberty, (which was formerly much more extensive than it is at present,) never belonged to the city, but always was and now is a part of the county of Norfolk, of which it is usually considered as the chief public building. Its origin, with respect to the date of its first foundation, is uncertain, although it is conjectured to have been first built in the reign of Uffa, a king of the East Angles, about the year 575, by whom it was strongly fortified and made a place of defence. It was made a royal castle in 642: afterwards it was improved by Alfred the Great about the year 872, but entirely destroyed by Swaine, the Dane, in 1004, and rebuilt by his son Canute about 1018. At the conquest it fell into the king's hands, by whom it had been besieged, and was given with the earldom of Norfolk to Roger Bigot, the king's lieutenant, by whom the present building was most probably erected. Before the year 1135 it was appointed a place of confinement for state prisoners, (as all the houses of the great barons usually were,) though not appropriated to this purpose only, for there is no doubt the Bigots and their successors resided in the castle till the immediate custody of it was committed to the sheriff of the county, when it was made the common prison.

In 1189 Richard I. made Roger, son of Hugh Bigot, or Bigod, constable or lieutenant of the castle; but he having joined the rebellious barons in 1212, was dispossessed; on his submitting to the king, he was reinstated in his office, and died constable in 1220. In 1240 the custody of the castle is said to have been committed to the sheriff, but this is to be understood only of that part where the king's prisoners were confined, so that the sheriff has power to bring their bodies before the king's justices for trial without any permission from the constable or lieutenant.

In 1312 Thomas de Brotherton was appointed constable: he new cased the outside of the building with curious carved arched work, which now remains, though its beauty is greatly impaired by time; he likewise crowned the upper ramparts with battlements, turrets, and pinnacles, not now existing. It may be presumed he was the last constable who personally resided in the castle.

In 1325 it was ordered that the general quarter sessions for the county of Norfolk should be holden in the shire-house, which stood within the liberty of the castle, near the present guard-house, and probably was part of the gate of the second bridge.

In 1339 the castle, with its liberty, was granted by King Edward III. to the sheriff of the county of Norfolk for a public gaol for the said county. This grant produced an enquiry to ascertain the property of the fee of the castle, when it appeared to belong solely to the king, who in 1334, being then present in Norwich, personally, by his own hands, gave, released, and confirmed by charter, the whole to the city for ever, except the old shire-house (before mentioned) and the scite of the castle, as far as the outward bank of the inward

ditch. This boundary is carefully preserved to this day; but the scite of the old shire-house, since its demolition, is too small to be taken any notice of. Since this time it has always been called the County Gaol.

In 1381 John de Grey was appointed constable for life, with a stipend of 20*l.* per annum, paid him out of the exchequer, being the same allowance as had always been made to the constable of the said castle. This is the last appointment of a constable we hear of; and the office after his decease appears to have devolved on the lord lieutenant of the county, who nominated a bailiff to keep the peace there. The gaoler always was and now is in the appointment of the sheriff, and holds his office for one year, being removable at the pleasure of the new sheriff, who may choose any person he approves to that office during his shrievalty.

In 1579, the old shire-house being fallen into decay, it was deserted and afterwards pulled down, and a new shire-house erected adjoining to the North side of the castle; all the county courts from that time have been kept, and business transacted there. It is said to have been a very convenient and commodious building.

In the beginning of the last century the upper part of the castle was repaired, the old battlements (being in decay) were taken down, and a plain battlement of white stone erected, as it now appears.

September 30th, 1746, a sudden and terrible fire broke out in the shire-hall, about one o'clock in the afternoon, which in a few hours reduced the whole building to ashes; soon after which accident the present shire-house was erected.

No notice appears to have been taken of the

ditch which surrounds the castle before the year 1774, when it was ordered that a bank should be thrown up round the upper part, and the sides of the hill planted with trees, at a considerable expence to the county, although it answered very little purpose at that time; but soon afterwards the ditch was divided into various allotments, which were given to such persons as chose to accept of them, on condition of keeping up the fences. By this means the hill has since been kept in good repair, the plantations on the sides are in a flourishing state, and the gardens in the bottom, differing in style from each other, according to the respective tastes of the several occupiers, produce so pleasing an effect, that strangers have acknowledged the general view of the gardens and of the city, from the summit of the hill, to be one of the most agreeable prospects in Europe.

The castle is situated on the summit of the hill, towards the South-west part of it. The building is nearly square, and does not stand exactly agreeable to the compass, but a little inclining to the South, though not enough to justify any variation from the cardinal points in giving a description of it.

The extent of the building from East to West, including the tower formerly the principal entrance, is 110 ft. 3 in. and from North to South 92 ft. 10 in. The walls are 69 ft. 6 in. high, are from 10 to 13 ft. in thickness, and had formerly within them a royal chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, which was free from all episcopal & archidiaconal visitation and jurisdiction whatever.

In 1221, Richard, the first rural dean of the deanery of Norwich, then just established, pretended to spiritual jurisdiction in this chapel, for which he was obliged to supplicate pardon of the

king; in consequence of which, its rights and liberties were more fully established and confirmed, and which have never since been disputed.

The shire-house, adjoining to the North side of the castle, was built by Mr. Brettingham, after the fire of 1746, with black flint and white stone. It has two courts of justice, a large grand jury chamber, and other convenient apartments. The portico on the West side, which greatly adds to the convenience of the courts, was added in the year 1784. The court at the North end is for trying law-suits, the other is the common tribunal or place of judgment for the county. Here are held the assizes before the judges on the circuit, and the quarter sessions before the county justices. Here also are held the elections of knights of shire to represent the county in parliament, coroners, &c. and the sheriff holds a general county court every fourth Wednesday. In the event of a contested election, booths are erected in the front of the shire-house for the convenience of taking the poll, and the members are chaired round the castle. This is also the common place of execution of the county criminals.

The ascent to the hill is on the South side, by a bridge of stone, extending over the ditch, of a single arch forty-one feet in diameter, said to be one of the largest in the kingdom. At the upper extremity of the bridge are two strong fortresses, between which there was anciently a gate, to the towers of which these buildings appear to have been the foundations. At the North-east corner of the hill is another ascent; at the upper part are nineteen steps of white stone, below which is a path for foot passengers only.

In 1793 the inside of the castle underwent an

entire alteration, so that no part of the original building within is now to be seen; and a great addition was made on the East side, in order to render it more commodious, and capable of containing a greater number of prisoners with more security. It may not be improper in this place to give a description of the inside of the castle prior to that alteration.

The entrance was on the East, by a small door leading into three rooms, under the arches of the Eastern wall, which were little better than dungeons, and were called clinks; from the middle one was a passage into the yard within the castle. At the South-east corner was a large upright stone staircase, leading to a row of apartments occupied by the debtors, and was called the Exchange. The tower near the North-east corner, called Bigod's Tower, was converted into apartments for the same purpose. The upper yard was a stone court, with a breast wall, which looked into the lower or felons' yard; the apartments were inhabited by debtors, and were called the master's side; those debtors who were not able to hire commodious apartments, were lodged in miserable habitations at the entrance of the felons' yard, called the common side. From hence, through a strong door, was the passage to the inner yard, where the felons were confined; their rooms being on the ground floor, under the before-mentioned debtors' rooms and the upper or debtors' yard. It was a large arched dungeon of stone, in which the felons of the worst description were secured in the night. At the South-west corner of the yard was a small mean building, called St. Nicholas Chapel, from the royal chapel of that name formerly within the castle; it was used for divine service by the county

chaplain, who officiated, but it was destitute of every ornament; and even convenience. At the North-west corner of the yard was a modern building of brick, the lower apartments of which contained a bath-house, and over it were apartments for female convicts. The hospital or sick room was at the South-west corner, within the wall of the original building, and was small and incommodious. From hence there was a spiral staircase ascending the parapet which leads round the top of the wall, as it still continues. A beacon, or signal, was placed at the South-west corner of the building by order of government, but has since been taken down.—At the North-east corner there was another staircase, nearly blocked up with rubbish, on descending which from the top it led to several small empty rooms or galleries within the substance of the wall, enlightened by embrasures next the outside. The bottom of this staircase was so blocked up as to preclude the possibility of descending lower, having been stopped up and disused for many centuries; but it had probably its entrance from Bigod's tower. At the South-east corner of the hill stood the house of the gaoler, and which, till the late act of parliament passed, prohibiting the selling of wine, &c. in gaols, was a well-known tavern.

In the year 1795 William Wilkins, esq. of Norwich, published an essay towards a history of the Venta Icenorum of the Romans and of Norwich Castle, which was read at the society of antiquaries, in the month of June in the same year, and from which I have taken the liberty of making the few following extracts, for the information of such readers as have not had an opportunity of perusing that learned and ingenious performance.

Mr. Wilkins fixes the date of the first castle or fortress which was erected here in the time of Uffa, the first Saxon king, A. D. 575, when he assumed the dominion of that part of this island called the East Angles, comprehending the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge, including the isle of Ely; it was then called in the Saxon tongue Northwic, from its relative situation to the ancient Venta Icenorum, being about three miles to the North of it, on a cape bounded by the river Wensum, which at this point makes an acute* winding from the West to the South-west. About this period the Venta Icenorum, now the village of Castor, being deserted, and the Romans having entirely abandoned this island, it is supposed the first inhabitants settled in the neighbourhood of the castle, for the sake of the defence it afforded them; on which account it may certainly claim the priority of foundation to any other building in Norwich.

In 642 it was a royal castle and one of the seats of Anna, the seventh king of the East Angles. Tombert, a prince of the South Girvii, married Etheldreda, the daughter of King Anna, in the year 652, by which marriage the isle of Ely was settled on her in dower, and after the death of her husband part of the possessions of the monastery which she founded there was held by castle guard service of the castle of Norwich. This circumstance shews the great antiquity of this royal fortress; and the sum of money paid after-

* Wic, in the Saxon tongue, properly signified a winding or acute angle; from hence comes the word wicker, because those twigs may be bent into acute angles without breaking. The Latin name, Nordovico, was probably of monkish original; they disdaining a Saxon etymology, gave it the Latin name, still in use, signifying north town.

wards by Havey, the first bishop of Ely, to King Henry I. for that king's transferring the service of those who held of that church by knights' service from Norwich castle to the isle of Ely, shews also the great possessions appertaining to this castle in King Anna's time.*

When the Danes made an inroad into this land, about 866 and in 870, wintered at Thetford, slew Edmund, king of the East Angles, and routed his army, they are said to have taken possession of this castle; however, in the reign of King Alfred we find him in possession of it, and he fortified it with brick and stone buildings. When the kingdom of the East Angles was again subject to the Saxon kings, the castle continued in their possession through the reigns of Athelstan, Edmund, Edred or Eldred, Edwin, Edgar, and Edward the Martyr; but in King Etheldred's reign the castle and town are said to have been destroyed by Swaine, king of Denmark, who invaded Norwich with a fleet in the year 1004.†

The Danes being defeated by Ulfkettle, earl of the East Angles, they retreated to their ships, and returning to their own country, did not make another invasion for the space of six years, during which time Norwich continued in the same desolate state in which they left it; but in 1010 they returned again with a stronger force, and, having defeated Ulfkettle, took possession of the whole province, and the Danish Earl Turkell having ex-

* Mr. Bentham, history of Ely, p. 132, says, the sum paid by the bishop to the king was 1000*l.* an amazing purchase in those days.

† The circumstance of coming to Norwich with a fleet sounds very strange at this time; but it must be remembered, that the whole of the valley lying between the hills of Mousehold on the East, and the higher parts of the town, as Ber-street, &c. on the West, was then an estuary, which washed the outward fortifications of this castle.

pelled Ulfkettile, held the government till Canute became sole monarch in 1017, who continued him in his government, and committed the castle to his custody. Roger Bigod was made constable of the castle by William the Conqueror about the year 1077; and the family of the Bigods continued in that office, with little intermission, until Roger Bigod, his fifth successor, surrendered it to King Edward III. in 1225; but in 1273 it was again granted to the Bigods, and in 1293 Roger Bigod, as earl of Norfolk, was constable of the castle, where the sheriff of the county was to keep criminals in safe custody till the coming of the justices itinerant and gaol delivery; notwithstanding which the constables often refused the sheriffs that power, till it was confirmed to them by an act of parliament, 14th Edward III. From this time the office of constable was an honorary sinecure in the appointment of the king, and of late years annexed to the lord-lieutenant of the county.

Canute, who was cautious in securing his Anglian possessions, erected several strong forts and castles, and by him in all probability the present building was erected; and though it is of Danish workmanship, it is, notwithstanding, in the taste of architecture practiced by the Saxons long before England became subject to the Danes, and it has the best exterior specimens of this kind of architecture extant.*

* It has been conjectured that this hill is of much remoter antiquity than any building now standing, or formerly existing upon it; that it was the work of the ancient Aborigines of this island, and might probably have been one of those high places in which not only the inhabitants of Palestine, but the Greeks and all the barbarous nations worshipped their Deities; and where natural mountains did not afford these opportunities, they cast up artificial ones, with incredible industry. Their reasons for preferring these elevated situations being probably the following: first, because

The altitude of the promontory on which the keep of this castle is built, appears to be chiefly the work of nature, excepting what has probably been thrown out from the inner vallum, for it may be observed that the ground from the castle for the best part of a mile Southward, is nearly level with the upper ballium, although it dips to the West, and most rapidly to the East. The ascent of the promontory is very steep on all sides except the

they approached the nearest to heaven, the acknowledged residence of the Deity; secondly, because more secure from inundations, which near the scite of these hills frequently deluged the plains; thirdly, because their religious rites and mysteries were by the priests more effectually secured from vulgar intrusion, the idols and their altars being seen at a great distance on these eminences, and an immense number of people could worship them at the foot of the mount: that this custom prevailed particularly in the East Angles the similarity of the other castle mounts, (as Rising, Thetford, Buckenham, and Framlingham,) seems to justify. When they had afterwards been visited by strangers, who came in ships from other countries, it is probable that some kind of buildings were erected upon the promontories near the sea, in the nature of fire beacons, to afford safety to the navigation in ports whose entrances must at that time have been particularly dangerous. After having experienced the horrors of invasion from the Roman and other foreign enemies, they then first erected fortresses upon these heights, with all the means of offence and defence then in their power. Something of this kind might have been existing here at the time the Romans invaded this island, which gave rise to the old tradition of the castle being as ancient as the time of Julius Cæsar, to which that learned antiquary, Sir Thomas Browne, refers, in the following passage:—

“Vulgar chronology will have Norwich castle as old as Julius Cæsar; but his distance from these parts, and its *gothick* form of structure, abridgeth such antiquity. The British coins afford conjecture of early habitation in these parts, though the city of *Norwich* arose from the ruins of *Venta*, and though perhaps not without some habitation before, was enlarged, builded, and nominated by the Saxons. In what bulk or populosity it stood in the old East-Angle monarchy, tradition and history are silent. Considerable it was in the *Danish* eruptions, when *Sueno* burnt *Thetford* and *Norwich*, and *Wlfketel*, the governor thereof, was able to make some resistance, and after endeavoured to burn the *Danish* navy.”

Hydriotaphia, or a Treatise of Urne-Burial, p. 18th. By *Thos. Browne*, Doctor of Physic. Printed 1658.

North, and in some places inaccessible: the upper ballium is an irregular circle on the summit of the promontory, the narrowest diameter of which, from the South-east to the North-west, is about 100 yards; the opposite direction, where it is the widest, it extends about ten yards farther. The building stands at the South-west extremity, within ten yards of the bridge. The fosse or ditch is 40 yards wide, from the inward to the outward fence, the present boundary of the liberty of the castle. Originally there were 3 ditches surrounding the castle, which could not comprehend less than 23 acres: each ditch had a bridge over it similar to that which is now remaining: these have been demolished time out of mind, and the two outward ditches are in part levelled and in part built upon. The bridges were on a line with each other, inclining to the South-east, the extremity of the first being exactly where Golden Ball-street now begins. The inner ballium was from nine to twenty-eight feet wide, surrounded by the second ditch, the breadth of which was thirty feet: this ditch is still remaining on the West side, and is built upon from the Castle Inn to King's Arms-lane. Between the houses are several passages, which are all so steep as to be ascended by steps; from hence to the scite of the second bridge the ground was levelled about thirty years ago; but the foundations of the bridge were extensive and solid, and not to be cleared away without a great deal of labour. The outer ballium was something wider than the middle, and the ditch was 40 feet wide: this ascent is still very steep in some places, as is to be seen on Hog-hill, (now called Orford-hill); from whence it reached, in a circular direction, to the Western extremity, extending as far as the Market-place, then

the Great Croft belonging to the castle;* whence, turning Northward, it is still visible in the descent called St. Andrew's Steps. Places of the same kind are to be met with on the side of the East next King-street, and the declivity of the ground is still more visible in Common Pump-street and the lanes leading thereto. The barbican, or lodge, belonging to the watch tower began at the new opening called Orford-street, and in the widest part it was about forty yards broad, gradually decreasing at the extremities: its length was about 220 yards. The road passed through the middle of the barbican, exactly where Golden Ball-street now is, at the South-east end of which stood the watch tower: the street leading from hence toward the Venta Icenorum was called Burg-street, because it was situated in the royal burgh of the castle, and is to this day corruptly called Ber-street.†

A vast pile of building was begun in the year 1790, and completed in 1793, somewhat resembling the architecture of the old castle, to the East side of which it adjoins, and is called the New County Gaol. The walls are built with the stone called Scotch Granite, and are strong, massive, and solid. The outside has a very heavy and inelegant appearance; within are the gaoler's house and commodious apartments for debtors. The new chapel on the West side of the great entrance is neat and convenient. The inside of the old castle was at the same time cleared of all the former-described

* Magna Crofta, i. e. the Great Croft, from which the parish of St. Peter, as well as the whole ward, obtained the name of Mancroft.

† Those who wish for further information respecting the architecture, carving, and antique ornaments, and embellishments of this ancient building, are referred to the excellent work from which I have abstracted the above remarks.

buildings, and a triple row of cells erected in their room for the confinement of felons : these buildings, which are ranged on the North-east and South sides of the keep, are so constructed as to leave a passage between the original wall and the new work, which is of red brick, ascended by stone stair-cases with iron railings. These improvements have effectually prevented escapes, which before but too frequently happened ; and were completed at an expence to the county of about 15,000*l*.

The fee of the liberty of the castle, as ascertained by King Edward III. continued to belong to the crown till the year 1805, when his present Majesty, King George III. out of his great regard to his subjects in this county, freely gave, presented, released, settled, and confirmed the fee property and inheritance of this ancient and royal demesne to the county of Norfolk for ever, as King Edward III. did the fee of the outward liberty to the city of Norwich, to be and remain in the possession of the high sheriff and justices of the peace for the county of Norfolk, in trust, for their preserving and keeping up the same for the administration of justice, the freedom of elections, and the confinement of the county prisoners. The trustees, truly sensible of this act of royal munificence, and desirous of evincing their gratitude to his majesty for this valuable gift, immediately ordered such alterations, amendments, and improvements to be made in the said liberty as may be correspondent to the purposes for which the donation was intended. It was, therefore, projected that the old paling and fences which inclosed the ditch, both above and below, should be removed, and part of the trees, which obstructed the prospect of the castle, should be taken down : an elegant iron railing, elevated on a stone base of peculiar neat and excellent workmanship, has been

since erected, inclosing the edge of the hill, the extremity of the ditch, and the parapet of the bridge. The admissions to the gardens at the foot of the hill is by six iron gates, between columns of free stone, and the whole lighted by lamps. At the foot of the bridge are erected two square towers of Portland stone, forming a complete porter's lodge, with gates of cast iron, of which there is also another at the back descent of the hill: these gates are kept closed in the night, and secure the premises from the intrusion of ill-disposed persons, and tend to prevent the escape of any of the prisoners, or the commission of any depredations on the property of the occupiers of the gardens. These decorations and improvements are completed, and renders this inclosure one of the most pleasant and delightful places of the kind in Europe. Other alterations and improvements are also made in the shire-hall, particularly the enlarging both the courts, in order to render them more convenient and capable of accommodation for a greater number of persons, and all the offices and their avenues are made more handsome and capacious. Another great improvement is the supplying the castle with river water, by means of pipes brought from the new mills with great ingenuity and expence, cross the castle ditches and over the bridge; thereby ensuring a constant supply of water, which is preserved in a reservoir, in case of any accident happening by fire. There was no water before for the use of the castle but what was procured from a very deep well.

CHAPTER XI.

Biographical Account of some eminent Persons residing in or having some connection with this City.

WILLIAM White, a priest, commonly called William of Kent, was the first preacher who publicly propagated the doctrines of the reformation in this city. He openly denied the supremacy of the pope, and declaimed vehemently against the worshipping of images, saints and relics; by which he incurred the hatred and persecution of the monks, at whose instigation he was apprehended and sent to Canterbury: there he was brought before Archbishop Chickly, on which occasion he boldly maintained and asserted the truth of the doctrines he had preached; but being threatened with death if he did not forego his principles, his courage failed him, and he submitted to sign a recantation of his opinions: upon this he was dismissed and returned to Norwich, where he preached his doctrines with more boldness than he had done before, by which he gained numbers of proselytes to his opinions: this awakened all the fury of the monks against him, and they had him a second time apprehended and brought before Bishop Wakeryng, and exhibited against him thirty articles of heresy, of every one of which he was convicted, and condemned to be burnt alive, which sentence was carried into execution in September, 1424. He was a man of holy conversation, very eloquent in preaching, and the protestant proto-

martyr of this city. He died with great courage and constancy.

Thomas Bilney, bachelor of laws, an eminent divine, and renowned martyr, was born (as is generally believed) either in or near this city: this holy man was admitted, when very young, of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, and was made cross-bearer in the university. Here he was first converted from the errors and corruptions of the church of Rome by reading the works of Luther. He began preaching the truth in the university, where he converted several of his acquaintances, and among the rest Thomas Arthur, and Hugh Latimer, afterwards bishop of Winchester, and a famous martyr. He left the university, in company with Thomas Arthur, and travelled to London, propagating their religious opinions: there they were apprehended and brought before Cardinal Woolsey, and Bonner bishop of London, and accused of being obstinate heretics, denying and contradicting all the fundamental doctrines of the church of Rome: for this they were examined and afterwards convicted. Arthur recanted and submitted to the discipline and penance; but Bilney utterly refused to return to the Romish church; whereupon he was brought to a more formal trial before the cardinal and other bishops, in the chapter-house at Westminster, where divers articles of heresy were proved upon him out of his own sermons: these being read to him, the bishop of London admonished him to abjure and recant, but this Bilney would not be persuaded to do, on which the bishop pronounced him to be convicted of heresy, but delayed passing the sentence until the next day, when he was again brought before the court and admonished to abjure: he requested a day or two to consider of it, which was granted him; at the end of which time he sub-

mitted himself to the sentence of the court and signed his abjuration. Being absolved he underwent his penance, which was to bear a faggot bare-headed at the procession at St. Paul's, and to stand before the preacher at the cross all the time of the sermon, and to remain in prison during the pleasure of Cardinal Woolsey; he was shortly after released.

Being set at liberty, he returned to Cambridge; but his conscience reproaching him for what he had done, he could not rest; at last (about a year after) he determined again openly to avow the opinions which he had abjured. Leaving Cambridge he came to Norwich to some of his friends, whom he had before converted to the truth: he preached at first in their houses, but afterwards openly in the fields, acknowledging and lamenting his shameful abjuration of those truths which he now more fervently than ever inculcated: upon this he was apprehended and sent to the gaol in the guildhall, there to remain till Bishop Nix sent for a writ to burn him as an obstinate relapsed heretic. On the arrival of the writ he was brought before the suffragan bishop and the chancellor in the ecclesiastical court in the cathedral, and there degraded from the priesthood and deprived of his orders; after which he was committed to the custody of Nicholas Sotherton and Thomas Necton, sheriffs of Norwich, to be by them kept in the guildhall till his execution.

As Sheriff Necton was one of his particular friends and converts, he was treated by him with all the indulgence in his power, and he permitted his friends to come and see him and hear him preach, which he did to the very last; for on the night before his execution, when many of his hearers came to take their last farewell of him, they found him at supper in the most cheerful frame of mind

imaginable. He took an opportunity of giving them an exhortation to constancy in the true religion, in the most powerful discourse he had ever delivered; and it was on this occasion that he gave that admirable demonstration of his fortitude by holding his hand in the flame of the candle till one of his fingers was consumed.*

On Saturday, Aug. 18th, 1581, he was conducted on foot by the officers of the city, with their halberts, to the place of execution without Bishop's Gate, where there was a stake prepared, with a ledge or rail for him to stand on that he might the better be seen by the people. Having made an address to the surrounding multitude, he was stripped of his layman's habit, and having ended his devotions, he was placed on the rail and chained to the stake: he is said to have been small in stature, and of a very pleasant countenance. Having taken leave of his friends, he was accosted by several of the monks who had been witnesses against him, and who now were near enough to come to him and request that he would not lay his death to their charge, lest the people should abate their accustomed respect and liberality to them; whereupon he spoke loudly to the people, acquitting the monks of his death, and begging that they might not be thought the worse of upon that account. A great fire of reeds and faggots was then kindled

* This transaction is recorded by Fox, in his *Book of Martyrs*, who says he often put his finger in the candle to try his constancy, and that he now discoursed from Isaiah ch. 43, v. 2. "When thou passest through the fire thou shalt not be burnt, neither shall the flame kindle upon thee." This discourse, under such circumstances, made an impression upon his audience, which was never afterwards effaced from their minds. In the original book, fo 1012, there is a wooden cut of Bilney holding his finger in the lighted candle, with the bible laying on the table before him.

It is also mentioned by Sir Matthew Hale, in his admirable *Treatise "Of Afflictions,"* page 71.

round him, by which he was burnt till his face was disfigured: he still continued loud and fervent in his prayers. The wind being very high, blew the fire away from him for some time; after which the faggots below taking fire, one of the officers knocked out the staple (which confined the chain) with his halbert, and his body falling into the fire at the bottom, was consumed to ashes.

Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, in which see he succeeded Archbishop Cranmer, was born in the parish of St. Saviour, in this city; Aug. 6th, 1504, and received the first rudiments of his education in the old free grammar school, in St. Matthew's parish, of which he must have been one of the last scholars, and was afterwards fellow of Corpus Christi-college, Cambridge, to which he was a liberal benefactor. He was chaplain to Queen Anne Boleyn and tutor to Queen Elizabeth. In the reign of King Edward VI. he was dean of Lincoln, and a zealous promoter of the reformed religion: during the reign of Queen Mary he was deprived of his preferments and obliged to live in retirement; but on the accession of Queen Elizabeth he returned to court, where he was high in favour, and was advanced to the archbishoprick of Canterbury, which he held till his death, which happened May 17th, 1575, and was buried at Lambeth.

Thomas Codd, mayor of this city in the time of Kett's rebellion, a person of great activity, courage, and prudence. He died in 1558, and was buried in the church of St. Peter Permoungergate, in this city.

John Kaye, or Caius, an eminent physician, born in this city Oct. 6th, 1510, where he received the first rudiments of his education. He was admitted of Gonville-hall, in the university of Cambridge, when very young, and applied himself

to the study of physic, in which he made such a proficiency that he afterwards became one of the greatest physicians of his time. After he was admitted doctor of physic, he travelled into Italy, and studied at Padua under John Baptist Montanus of Verona, a celebrated Italian physician. Returning to England he practiced physic at Shrewsbury, but soon quitted that place and came and resided in this city till 1551, when the disease, called the Sweating Sickness, breaking out, the successful manner in which he treated that dreadful distemper rendered him so famous that he was sent for to London and appointed physician to King Edward VI. and was successively physician to Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, by which having acquired great riches, he applied to the queen for leave to advance the hall wherein he had been educated, and which had neither been endowed nor incorporated: he obtained a charter for its re-foundation by the name of Gonville and Caius-college, and was himself at the expence of all the new buildings, which cost him the sum of 1834*l.* and so careful was he of this college that he himself presided as master from 1559 to 1573, when he resigned the mastership, and resided as a fellow commoner in his own college to the day of his death, which happened the 29th day of July, 1573, and he was buried in the chapel of the college.

Sir Thomas Erpingham, knight, warden of the cinque ports and lord chamberlain to King Henry IV. was a benefactor to this city. Being suspected by the monks of Lollardy, or favouring the doctrines of the reformation, he was obliged, by way of a penance, to build the West gate of the cathedral, an elegant gothic structure, which to this day bears his name: he also rebuilt the church of the Black Friars in the same style of architecture, (now

St. Andrew's Hall,) which he did not live entirely to finish, dying in 1428: he was buried in the cathedral.

John Cozen, D D bishop of Durham, was born in this city Nov. 30th, 1594. He was fellow of Gonville and Caius-college, Cambridge, and chaplain in ordinary to King Charles I. At the commencement of the civil war, (being then prebendary and archdeacon of York,) he was the first clergyman who suffered deprivation for his loyalty and attachment to the king; he therefore went and resided at Paris, where he lived in exile till the restoration, when he returned with King Charles II. who promoted him to the deanery of Peterborough, and afterwards to the bishoprick of Durham, which he held till his death, Jan. 15th, 1672, and was buried in that cathedral, where there is a small monument to his memory.

Sir John Pettus, knight, was mayor of this city in 1608, in which year he also built the fish stalls by Eye-bridge, (not now standing,) and the next year he erected the conduit without Bishop's Gate. He died in 1604, and was buried in the parish church of St. Simon and Jude, where there is a monument to his memory.

William Cunningham, M. D. was born in this city in 1531, and in 1559 published a book entitled the "Cosmographical Glass," which, among other subjects, contained the first description of this city ever attempted, with a kind of map or plan of the same, as it appeared in his time. He died at the early age of twenty-eight years, leaving behind him seven other treatises in manuscript, which were never printed. It is to be lamented that the works of such an original genius should have been lost.

Augustine Briggs, esq. was born in the year 1617, and was an alderman of this city: in the

reign of King Charles I. for his loyalty and attachment to that unfortunate monarch, he was expelled the corporation, and lived privately till after the restoration, when he was again elected an alderman, and was very serviceable to the city in composing the difference between the citizens and the dean and chapter, and he procured to the city a new charter. He was mayor in 1670, and represented the city in four parliaments; he was also major of the trained bands or city militia. He died Aug. 28th, 1684, greatly beloved and lamented, and was buried in the parish church of St. Peter's Mancroft.

Sir Thomas Browne, knight, a celebrated physician and author, was born in the parish of St. Michael's, Cheapside, London, Oct. 19th, 1605. He was educated in Winchester-college, and afterwards in Pembroke-college, Oxford, where he commenced bachelor of physic: he then travelled through Ireland, France, Italy, and Holland, and he was made doctor of physic in the university of Leyden. In 1634 he returned to London, and in 1636 he settled in this city as a physician, and the year following was admitted a doctor of physic in the university of Oxford. In 1643 he published "*Religio Medici*," and in the next year "*A Treatise on Vulgar Errors*;" in 1655 he was admitted an honorary member of the college of physicians, London; in 1658 he published "*Hydriotaphia, or a Discourse upon Urn-burial*," and also "*The Garden of Cyrus*;" and in September, 1671, he received the honour of knighthood from King Charles II. at the guildhall in this city. He died on his birth-day, 1682, aged seventy-six, and was buried in the church of St. Peter's Mancroft, where there is a monument to his memory.

His "*Repertorium, or Antiquities of the Cathe-*

dral Church of Norwich," was published after his death, with others of his posthumous works. He was a person of most extensive learning and profound judgment; very eminent in his medical profession, and of extensive practice: he was a sincere professor of the religion of the church of England, which he dignified by his unaffected piety, strict morality, unbounded charity, and benevolence: his probity rendered him universally respected, and his beneficence generally beloved: in his person he was comely and venerable, as appears from his picture, which hangs in the vestry of St. Peter's Mancroft church.

Edward Browne, M. D. president of the college of physicians, was son to Sir Thomas Browne, and was born in this city about the year 1642. He received his first education in the free grammar school, from whence he removed to Cambridge, and afterwards to Merton-college, Oxford, where he took his degree of doctor of physic, 1667. Having travelled through a great part of Europe, he returned to London, and was made physician to King Charles II. and in 1682 he was appointed a physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was a man whose learning was both profound and extensive, and he is said to have united the erudition of the college with the manners of the court. He died, greatly esteemed, at his seat, at Northfleet, near Greenhithe, in Kent, in August, 1708.

Thomas Anguish, esq. alderman of this city, was mayor in 1611, and founded the boys' hospital in 1617. He died about the year 1620, and was buried in the parish church of St. Edmund.

William Doughty, gent. the benevolent founder of Doughty's hospital; to which (by his will, dated in 1637,) he bequeathed the sum of 6000*l*.

Robert Barron, esq. alderman of this city. He founded the girls' hospital in 1649, and in the same year he died in his mayoralty.

Thomas Tennison, D. D. archbishop of Canterbury, was fellow of Corpus Christi-college, Cambridge. He was upper minister of St. Peter's Mancroft church in 1674, and chaplain to the Earl of Manchester. He resigned St. Peter's on being instituted vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, Westminster, and was appointed chaplain in ordinary to King Charles II. and archdeacon of London: he was afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, from whence he was translated to the metropolitan see of Canterbury.

Samuel Clarke, D. D. a learned and eminent divine, born in this city Oct. 11th, 1675, was son to Edw. Clarke, esq. alderman and member in parliament for Norwich. In the younger part of his life he was highly distinguished in the university of Cambridge, particularly in the mathematics: he afterwards applied himself to divinity with equal success, being soon admitted to a doctor's degree, and made chaplain to Bishop Moore, who presented him to the rectory of Drayton, in Norfolk. In 1706 he translated Sir Isaac Newton's optics into Latin, and being recommended by his patron, Bishop Moore, to Queen Anne, was presented by her to the rectory of St. James's, Westminster. In 1710 he published a folio edition of "Cæsar's Commentaries," said to be one of the most splendid works ever produced in this kingdom; in 1712 he published his "Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity," and in 1717 his "Correspondence with the Professor Leibnitz, on the Principles of Natural Philosophy and Religion." In 1729 he published the first twelve books of Homer's Iliad, with annotations, dedicated to the

Duke of Cumberland, but did not live to finish the rest; dying suddenly the 17th of May, 1729, aged fifty-three years. He was author of many other works, some of which he published in his life time, and others were published after his death by his brother, Dr. John Clarke, dean of Salisbury.

Francis Blomfield, A. M. rector of Fersfield, in Norfolk, an eminent divine, and learned, ingenious, and laborious antiquary, the author of "The History of Norwich," a valuable work, comprising every thing worthy of notice in this city, from the earliest accounts to the year 1743, when it was published; he began a similar history of the county of Norfolk, which he did not live to finish, dying before it was completed, and he was buried in the parish church of Fersfield, where there is a handsome monument to his memory.

William Fellowes, esq. of Shotesham, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Norfolk, of which he was an active and impartial magistrate: from his general similitude to Pope's "Man of Ross," his friends distinguished him by the appellation of "The Man of Shotesham." His benevolence was unbounded, and he was the first to promote every species of charity, particularly such as were of general and public utility. Having long formed a plan for erecting a general hospital for this city and county, he set on foot the noble design, to which he was the first contributor, and he had the satisfaction to find his charitable exertions seconded by all the principal persons in Norwich and Norfolk. In 1769 he laid the foundation of that noble institution, the Norfolk and Norwich hospital, the interests of which he never abandoned, but continued its patron, governor, and benefactor to the day of his

death, which happened the 30th day of Jan. 1775. He was buried in the parish church of Shotesham, where he had all his life resided, in the true style of a country gentleman; and by his will, among other charities, he bequeathed, in addition to all his former benefactions to the hospital he had founded, the sum of 1000*l*.

Samuel Parr, LL. D. formerly of Emmanuel-college, Cambridge, rector of Asterby, in Warwickshire, was elected master of the free grammar school in this city by the corporation in 1778. He was greatly admired for his eloquence in the pulpit, and exceeded by few in the depth and extent of his learning: in 1792 he resigned the mastership on being presented to the rectory of Buckden, in Lincolnshire.

Giles Linnett Barrett, an excellent comedian, of very extensive capacity, who in all kinds of dramatic characters was equally successful in pleasing the taste of the public: in 1782 he became patentee and manager of the theatre, which he greatly improved in its internal decorations and in the variety and novelty of its entertainments. He resigned the patent in 1788.

Henry Harington, D. D. assistant minister of St. Peter's Mancroft, was formerly fellow of Queen's-college, Oxford, and in 1777 was appointed one of the vicars choral of Norwich cathedral; he was also rector of Haynford and North Cove, in Norfolk; of Willingham St. Mary, in Suffolk; and perpetual curate of St. George at Colegate, in this city. In 1785 he was collated to a canonry in the cathedral church of Wells, which he held till his death, which happened Dec. 25th, 1793: he was interred in St. Peter's Mancroft church, where there is a handsome monument to his memory.

He was a very eloquent and impressive preacher,

and in private life was greatly esteemed for the elegance of his manners and for the many virtues which were conspicuous in his character.

Thomas Thurlow, D.D. born at Bracon Ash; he was the son of the Rev. Mr. Thurlow, rector of that parish, and received the first rudiments of his education in the free grammar school of this city. Through the interest of his brother, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, united to his own great abilities, he first obtained the mastership of the temple and deanery of St. Paul's, London: soon afterwards he was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, from which he was translated to the valuable see of Durham in 1789, of which he died bishop, at his house in Portland-place, London, May 27, 1791.

George Walpole, earl of Orford, lord lieutenant of the county of Norfolk, and of the city and county of the city of Norwich, ranger and keeper of St. James's and Hyde Parks, high steward of the corporations of Yarmouth and Lynn, and president of the Norfolk and Norwich hospital, was born the 2d of April, 1730. He was highly esteemed for the benevolence of his disposition, and for the readiness with which he promoted every kind of public and private charity. Being many years colonel of the Norfolk militia, he was greatly esteemed by the officers and soldiers. To the city he was a great benefactor, and subscribed very liberally towards every improvement made in his time. He died, universally esteemed and lamented, the 5th December, 1791. Being never married his title devolved to his uncle, the Hon. Horatio Walpole, member of parliament for Lynn, well known in the literary world; he dying a bachelor in 1792, the title became extinct, but it has been since revived in the person of the Right Hon. Lord Walpole, father to the present Earl of Orford.

John Hobart, earl of Buckinghamshire, was born Aug. 17th, 1723, and was member in parliament for this city in 1747, which he continued to represent until he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, in 1756. He was a benefactor to the city, a promoter of the public improvements, and a liberal subscriber to all charitable institutions. He died Sept. 3d, 1793.

Horatio Nelson, Baron Nelson of the Nile, and Burnham Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, Duke of Bronte, in the kingdom of Sicily, and K. B. the glory of Great Britain, and the pride of the British navy, the protector of his country, and the scourge of France and Spain: this renowned hero was the son of the Rev. Edward Nelson, rector of Burnham Thorpe, by Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Suckling, prebendary of Westminster. His lordship was born the 29th day of September, 1758, and received the first part of his education at the free grammar school in this city; from whence he was removed to North Walsham, where he terminated his literary pursuits, and immediately entered in the service of his king and country, which he never quitted to the last moment of his glorious life.

The unparelled success which attended the career of this illustrious commander, his most determined bravery under the controul of the greatest prudence and foresight, contributed to advance his fame to an eminence never before attained by any admiral in this or any other country; and the important advantages resulting from his attempts to humble the pride of the national enemy, and advance the triumphs of the British flag, so much endeared him to his sovereign, as well as to all ranks of his fellow subjects, that all parties and denominations of persons vied with each other in

every testimony of applause to the achievements and respect to the person of the hero.

Of his many signal victories, after he was promoted to a superior command in the navy, the battle of the Nile will stand the most prominent, not only in the life of Lord Nelson, but in the annals of naval tactics. By a method of engaging the enemy, entirely his own, and not before attempted by any other commander, he in one night destroyed the naval force of France, precluded the possibility of a quick restoration of their marine power, and secured to Great Britain its prerogative of sovereign of the seas.

It is not intended to enumerate the particular actions of his lordship's life, or to attempt a delineation of his public and private character: the former has been most ably and faithfully done by more than one biographer, and the latter is too generally known and esteemed to admit the addition of a single eulogium; but it is with a great degree of exultation that this city lays claim to an affinity with a hero whom a whole nation has been emulous to honour—a claim sanctioned by his lordship himself, who has shewn such distinguished marks of regard to a place which was the scene of his youthful days; and to do honour to which he has adorned our courts of judicature with a portion of the spoils of our vanquished enemies, which every time they are viewed serve to recal to mind the services he rendered to his country, and to endear his memory to posterity.*

The battle of Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 21st, 1805, at once crowned and terminated his lordship's career of glory: after completely vanquishing the

* The sword taken from the Spanish Admiral, Don Xavier Winthuysen, presented to the city by Lord Nelson, is placed in the council chamber in the guildhall.

combined enemies of his country, by an unfortunate shot he fell at the moment of victory. The joyful intelligence was received with sentiments of the deepest regret by the whole nation, and the brilliant achievements of the British navy were for the moment clouded with universal sympathy for the loss of their beloved hero. The splendid funeral procession which took place at his interment, the sumptuous monument erected to his memory in St. Paul's cathedral, and the honours paid to his family, sufficiently demonstrate the exalted opinion which the king and government entertained of his merits and services, while the unaffected sorrow and voluntary mourning which took place among all ranks of persons, in all parts of the united kingdom, evince the unfeigned affection entertained for him by his fellow subjects.

William Enfield, LL. D. an eminent divine, formerly of the dissenters' academy at Warrington, and many years pastor of the Octagon chapel in this city. He was a person of learning and piety, an impressive preacher, and well known to the world by his ingenious compilations and elegant writings. He was greatly beloved by his congregation, by whom his death was much lamented, which happened Nov. 2d, 1797, in the fifty-seventh year of his age: he was buried in the Octagon chapel, over which he had for some years presided, and where there is a monument to his memory.

John Peelc, A. M. vicar of Tilney and rector of Bawsey, in Norfolk, and upper minister of St. Peter's Mancroft church, in this city. He was eminently distinguished by his piety, learning, and eloquence, in the exemplary discharge of his pastoral duty, and by the ability and integrity which he displayed in the execution of

various trusts and the management of secular concerns; there being no public charitable institutions of which he was not a promoter, and few which he did not take an active part in conducting; in these, and in the service of his private friends, as well as in kind and humane attentions to the wants and distresses of the poor, his zeal was unwearied and his alacrity incessant: his discourses will be long remembered and esteemed for the elegance of their composition, and the sound reasoning with which his instructions were enforced. He died universally lamented the 26th of October, 1804, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and was buried near the steps of the high altar of his own church, where an elegant monument is erected to his memory at the expence of the parishioners, in token of the estimation in which he was held by them during his long and assiduous ministry.

Edward Lord Thurlow, an eminent statesman, was the son of the Rev. Mr. Thurlow, of Bracon Ash, where he was born. He received the first rudiments of his education at the free grammar school in this city, and was afterwards a student in the temple: in the early part of his life he practiced at the bar, and having, by his great merit and uncommon abilities, been successively promoted to the office of solicitor-general, attorney-general, and master of the rolls, he was appointed by his majesty lord chancellor of Great Britain, and called to the house of peers, by the title of Baron Thurlow, in the year 1778: the duties of this high office he sustained with the most inflexible regard to justice. In 1793 he resigned the seals, and was appointed one of the tellers of the exchequer. He died at Brighton (unmarried) the 12th day of September, 1806.

George Sandby, D. D. chancellor of the diocese of Norwich, rector of Denton and Skeyton, in Norfolk. He was a very eloquent preacher, and so eminently skilled in the ecclesiastical laws of this kingdom, that although he personally presided in the consistorial court of the lord bishop of Norwich for nearly thirty years, there never was a decree passed by him during that time which was reversed by any superior court. He died deservedly lamented the 17th of March, 1807, in the ninety-first year of his age.

George Townshend, Marquis Townshend of Rainham, Viscount and Baron Townshend of Lynn Regis, and a baronet, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Norfolk and Norwich, a field marshal, colonel of the second regiment of dragoon guards, governor of Jersey, and high steward of Tamworth, in Staffordshire, and of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk. He was elected to represent the county of Norfolk in parliament in the year 1747, which he continued to do till his accession to the house of peers in 1764. He was brigadier-general, and the third in command at the taking of Quebec in 1759. When General Wolfe was killed in the moment of victory, and General Monkton carried off from the field wounded, the command devolved on him. In 1768 he was appointed Viceroy of Ireland, in which high station he continued till 1772, greatly beloved and respected: he was appointed lord lieutenant of Norfolk and Norwich on the death of Lord Orford, in 1792. He died Sept. 14th, 1807, and was interred in the family vault in Rainham.

Richard Lubbock, M. D. a very eminent professor of medicine, was born in this city in the year 1759, and received his first education in the free grammar school; after which he studied in the

university of Edinburgh, and obtained his degree in 1784: here it was that he distinguished himself by his "*Thesis de Principio sorbile*," by which he obtained great credit. On his return to this city he commenced practice as a physician, and though his medical opinions were many of them peculiarly his own, the extraordinary success which attended his application of them proves that they were in general well founded. In private life he was no less conspicuous for the many virtues which adorned his character, than he was eminent for his professional skill and unremitted attention. He died universally lamented Sept. 1st, 1808, and lies interred in the church of Earlham.

CHAPTER XII.

Of the Charity Schools in this city, St. George's Company, the manner of holding the Guild, Assizes, and several United Societies, not mentioned under any of the former heads.

THE charity schools in this city were first established about the year 1700, and have ever since been and are still supported by donations, benefactions, voluntary contributions, and subscriptions: a list of the subscribers is yearly published, and every subscriber of twenty shillings per annum and upwards is a trustee of course: the trustees elect a treasurer and clerk, and meet for dispatch of business on the first Tuesday in every month, January excepted, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber at the guildhall. Tables of benefactions to this charitable institution are placed in St. Andrew's Hall, and the state of the income and expenditure is published every year: there is a charity sermon preached annually at the cathedral church on Quinquagesima Sunday in the forenoon;* on the six Sundays in Lent, in the afternoon, at six parish churches; on Good Friday, in the afternoon, at St. Peter's Mancroft church, attended by all the scholars; and on the

* Till the year 1784 this sermon was always preached on Ash Wednesday, in the afternoon, attended by all the masters, and the scholars in their new clothing.

five Sundays after Easter, in the afternoon, at five other parish churches: the preachers are appointed by the bishop: the masters are elected by the majority of the trustees, and are not confined to live in any parish, except the school in St. Peter's Mancroft, which has a very excellent school-house. By the present regulations there are three masters, who teach 256 boys, and one mistress, who teaches 106 girls; the boys are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and clothed in drab-coloured coats; the girls are instructed in reading, knitting, and sewing, and clothed in dark-coloured camblet gowns: they are nominated by the trustees in rotation, and the method of recommendation is by signing their baptismal register, which must be put on the file before they are eight years old.

St. George's company, a fraternity first began in the year 1385; it was originally a religious institution, and took its rise from some opulent devotees of both sexes, who founded a chantry on the South side of the high altar of the cathedral church, (in honour of St. George the martyr,) with a priest to perform service daily for the welfare of the brethren and sisters while living, and the repose of their souls when dead: this fraternity kept increasing till the reign of King Henry V: who in 1416 granted them a charter of incorporation by the name of "The Alderman, Masters, Brethren, and Sisters of the Fraternity and Gild of St. George, in Norwich," by which they were recognised as a civil institution and part of the corporation of the city; consequently they were not dissolved with other religious foundations. By the original charter they were empowered yearly to elect one alderman and two masters, and to make all reasonable orders and constitutions for their own go-

verment, to have and wear a livery after the manner of the incorporated companies in London, to have a yearly feast and a common seal, and to be a body corporate, being enabled to commence and sustain actions and suits in law and equity, with licence to purchase 10*l* per annum in mortmain. The prior, mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen of the gild had power to remove any members for offending against the statutes and regulations of the company, and afterwards ordinances were made for their government, by which there were to be yearly chosen one alderman, four masters, and twenty-four for the assembly or common-council, who are all to take the oath prescribed at their admission: these were to elect an unlimited number of brethren and sisters, who were all to be sworn in like manner. The grand annual feast or guild, on St. George's day, (April 23d) was a sumptuous festival, when a splendid procession was made through the city to the cathedral, on which occasion the magistrates of the city, with all the officers of the corporation, the alderman, masters, brethren, and sisters of the company rode on horseback: one of the brethren was habited to represent St. George, and one of the sisters St. Margaret, called the Lady of the Guild;—before them marched the great snap-dragon, curiously constructed of wicker work, covered with canvas, painted, and gilded: the streets were strewed and adorned with pageants, trophies, and shews, according to the taste of the respective inhabitants; and the dinner was at St. Andrew's hall, whereto all the opulent inhabitants of the city and county were invited: on this day the brethren wore hoods of mixed coloured silk on their shoulders, from which they were called Pluckmen; and the decayed brethren were called

Almsmen, who were supported at the company's expence.

From the year 1451 the company increased in honour, wealth, and opulence, and persons of the first distinction in this city and county were admitted brethren and sisters of the guild, and were able to lend the city 100 or 150*l*. when it was required: their number amounted to 264.

In 1558 St. George and St. Margaret were abolished, being thought popish and superstitious, but the dragon was permitted to come out and shew himself for the diversion of the populace, who would not willingly have been deprived of this annual exhibition.

In 1612 it was ordered that the aldermen and common council should find tapestry to hang the sides of the hall on the guild day, that building not being then adorned with pictures as it is at present.

In 1704 the company presented to the mayor the noble sword of state, (now borne before him,) with the crimson and mourning scabbards belonging to it, and two beadles' staves with silver heads.

In 1731 this ancient company was dissolved, and an inventory of their goods, utensils, and effects was delivered to a committee appointed to receive the same, whereby they became the property of the corporation, and to be used in the annual mayor's feast, now called the Guild, when the mayor, according to the order of the court made the 9th of June, 1591, is sworn into his office.

The guild, or mayor's day, by this order is always held on the Tuesday next before the eve of the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist; the customary ceremonies of which are observed as follows:

About nine o'clock in the morning the officers

of the corporation wait on the mayor at his house, from whence they attend him to the house of the mayor elect, and are entertained by him with a breakfast: at eleven o'clock they proceed to the guildhall, where the aldermen and common-council being assembled, a grand procession is made to the cathedral church: the snap-dragon is carried before the procession,* attended by four whifflers or swordsmen, who clear the way for the procession, which is led by the two city beadles and a band of music, with the standard of the city, of blue and silver, carried before the common council, in their gowns, attended by their beadle with his staff; the rear brought up by their speaker, in his gown of office, and the city coroners: next follow the two city marshals and the city waits, with the standard of justice, of crimson and gold, the mace-bearers and under-chamberlain, on horseback, the sword borne before the mayor, the mayor elect, the recorder and high steward, the aldermen above the chair, the sheriffs, and the aldermen below the chair; the procession closed by the sheriff's officers.† The cathedral, according to custom immemorial, is strewed with the sweet-scented sedge or rushes, and decorated with green boughs.

* The old dragon, left by St. George's company, soon afterwards fell into decay, and was laid aside. After an interval of several years, a beautiful large dragon was made expressly for the guild; it was painted of red and gold, and wrought by the man who carried it; it continued in use till 1792, when it was laid aside through age. The present dragon was new in 1795; it is smaller than the old one, and is painted green and gold.

† The corporation ride in their carriages, but before the year 1772 the whole procession went on horseback, which was allowed by all strangers to be the grandest public cavalcade in England. The orators, and the club-bearer and his man, called the Mayor's Fools, caused unspeakable diversion to the populace, but are now disused.

The doors are kept shut, to assert the exclusive right of the dean and chapter to the civil government of the precinct, the corporation of the city only attending divine service there by permission, which is requested by the beadle giving, with his staff, three loud and distinct knocks, three times repeated, in honor of the three glorious persons in the Godhead, to whom the cathedral is dedicated; the permission is granted, by the door being immediately opened by the beadle of the church, and the whole corporation walk on the rushes to the choir, the loud organ playing a voluntary. They are met by the dean and chapter, and being seated in the choir, the service for the day is sung, and an anthem performed, after which the guild sermon is preached by the mayor's chaplain. On their return out of the church, the corporation halts at the porch of the free school, where, according to the charter of its foundation, an oration in Latin, composed on the occasion, is delivered by one of the scholars; then the procession returns to guild-hall, where the court of mayoralty being opened, the new mayor is sworn into his office: after taking the accustomed oaths, he is seated in the chair of magistracy, and the gold chain being put round his neck, the city regalia are severally delivered into his hands, upon which occasion it is customary for the recorder to address the new and old mayors in suitable speeches. The mayor immediately enters upon his office by ordering his charge to be made to the citizens, which is read by the town clerk; after which the court is adjourned, and the procession continued to St. Andrew's hall, where the mayor's feast is held, to which a very numerous company of persons, of the first distinction in the city and neighbourhood, are invited; the tables are set out,

with great taste and elegance, and at five o'clock the company, generally from 7 to 900, sit down to a sumptuous banquet, consisting of a profusion of all the delicacies in season; a band of music is provided to play in the gallery during dinner; and this is allowed to be the most sumptuous feast, next to the lord mayor's day, at London, and the only corporation dinner in England (London excepted) which is graced by the company of the ladies, and a greater assemblage of beauty, fashion, and elegance is seldom witnessed than on this occasion. The festivities of the day are concluded by a ball at the assembly-house, to which the greater part of the company usually adjourn. This day being esteemed a civic festival, is celebrated among the populace by ringing of bells, firing of guns, and decorating the streets, especially in the neighbourhood of the new mayor.

The quarterly assemblies of the corporation are held on St. Matthias's day, Feb. 24th; on the feast of the invention of the holy cross, May 3d; on the eve of the guild-day; and on St. Matthew's day, Sept. 21st; at which all public city business is transacted; but in order to give validity to the acts of the assembly, it is necessary that there should be a majority of the aldermen and common council-men present.

The mayor is also empowered to call special assemblies, whenever it is necessary, to transact any public business.

The assizes and general sessions of oyer and terminer, and gaol delivery for the city and county of the city of Norwich, are always holden at the same time the assizes are held for the county of Norfolk, before the judges on the Norfolk circuit (of which this is always the last assize town) in

the summer assizes only, the assizes for the county of Norfolk, for the spring circuit being holden at Thetford, so that here is only one gaol delivery in the year; and although several applications have been, at different times, made to government, to have the lent assizes held here, they have not yet been attended with any success.

Although the assizes for the city and county are held at the same time, and before the same judges, each is under a separate commission, and the grand jury for the city is composed of the most respectable inhabitants, exclusive of such as are in any office of magistracy.

When the day appointed by the judges for holding the assizes is come, the two city sheriffs, with their under-sheriffs and officers, and the high sheriff of the county of Norfolk, with his under-sheriff and sheriff's men, led by their marshall, with trumpets and banners, go to meet his majesty's judges as far as the bounds of the city (generally at Eaton), where the judges are received by the high sheriff in his carriage, and so escorted by the cavalcade on horseback, through the city, to the shire-house, on the castle hill: being come to the foot of the bridge, the city sheriffs, with their retinue, wait on the castle ditches, and the high sheriff, with the judges, enter the shire-house, and open the several commissions; after which, being joined by the city sheriffs, they proceed to the guildhall, at the porch of which the high sheriff, with his posse, wait in like manner, and the judges being, by the sheriffs, conducted into the court, the several commissions are then read; after which the judges are again conducted by the city and county sheriffs to their lodgings.

The next day the same procession is made to the cathedral church, where the judges are re-

ceived by the corporation, when, the loud organ playing, they are conducted into the choir. After the service for the day has been sung, and an anthem performed, the assize sermon is preached by the high sheriff's chaplain. After service, the corporation, with one of the judges, proceed to guildhall, and the high sheriff, with the other, to the shire-house, when the business of the assizes is commenced, and continued till all is concluded.

The assize week, by reason of the attendance on the courts, causes a great influx of company from the country, and occasions its being a week of great festivity. There are public dinners at the great inns, the theatre is open every evening, public breakfasting in the morning, at the garden without St. Stephen's gate, with concerts, and in the evenings entertainments of singing, music, fire-works, illuminations, &c.

On the Thursday morning there is a sermon preached at the cathedral, for the benefit of the Norfolk and Norwich hospital, with a grand performance of sacred music; the stewards and governors of the hospital dine at one of the principal inns, and a liberal collection is made, which, with the money contributed in the church, is applied towards the support of that excellent charity.

The following Public Institutions, not being confined to any particular Parish, could not be introduced into any of the foregoing descriptions, and therefore are inserted as here follows:—

THE HUMANE SOCIETY,

For the recovery of persons apparently drowned, was instituted in the year 1774, and is supported by voluntary contributions, which are ap-

plied to the expence of using the means recommended by the society for that purpose, and in paying suitable rewards to persons who have saved the lives of others that have had the misfortune to fall into the water, and to be in great danger of being drowned. The mayor of Norwich, for the time being, is always treasurer to this institution.

THE FRIENDLY SOCIETY,

For the benefit of women in the times of sickness and old age, was instituted in April, 1802, and consists of subscribing and recommended members. A subscribing member pays, on admission, 5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. annually, and has the power of recommending one poor woman, under the age of 45, to partake of the benefits of the institution. A benefactor of five guineas at one time has the same privilege. A recommended member pays, on admission, 2s. 9d. and 6½d. on the first Monday in every calendar month; and at the expiration of a year after her admission, is entitled to the following relief:—During confinement in child-bed, 5s. per week for the first month, and 2s. 6d. per week, if confined by consequent illness. During any other sickness or misfortune, which prevents her pursuing her usual employment, 3s. 6d. per week for the first month of her confinement, and 2s. 6d. per week afterwards, unless such allowance amounts in all to more than 30s. within one year, which is the greatest sum allowed to be paid within that space of time; and no more can be allowed, unless by a special order of the committee, upon receiving a recommendation for that purpose, signed by five of the stewards. The stewards receive of the recommended members their monthly payments, visit them

during their illness, and pay them their respective allowance. They meet quarterly, to report the condition of the sick members, to state an account of their receipts and disbursements, and to pay the balance of the money in their hands to the treasurer.

The stewards are ladies of Norwich, of the first distinction, and are sixteen in number; there is likewise a treasurer and a secretary. Although this institution is but of eleven years' standing, the sum of 1207*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* has been paid to the recommended members in their sickness, &c. during that time.

THE COMMITTEE appointed by act of parliament for preventing frauds and abuses in the manufacture of wool and worsted yarn, consists of twelve members, with a treasurer and secretary or clerk.

THE FRIARS' SOCIETY,

For the participation of useful knowledge, was instituted October 18, 1785, and now meet in rooms, hired and fitted up by them, in Crown-court, Elm-hill. Their assembly represents the meeting of a convent, and consists of the abbot, prior, brethren, and their proper officers; and what is greatly to their honor, their speculative researches are crowned by active benevolence, and the industrious poor are relieved by them with bread and soup every winter.

THE CHARITY FOR CLERGYMEN'S WIDOWS, &c. IN NORWICH AND NORFOLK,

Meet in the library-room of the dean and chapter, in the upper close; the lord bishop of Norwich is always the president, and the dean and chancellor, with the archdeacons and prebenda-

ries, vice-presidents; the annual subscribers are governors, and there are also three auditors and a treasurer.

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,

For the relief of decayed tradesmen, their widows and orphans, instituted November the 16th, 1790. This association is under the direction of a patron, president, secretary, five vice-presidents, twenty-two directors, and two treasurers, and has a clerk or beadle to attend on them. The quarterly meetings of the directors are held at guild-hall on the second Tuesday in January, April, July, and October; and the general yearly meeting on the second Tuesday in March. This institution justly deserves the name it has assumed, and has answered the purpose for which it was designed, nearly 800 objects having, since its first institution, participated in the benefits afforded by it.

THE NORFOLK BENEVOLENT MEDICAL SOCIETY,

For relieving the widows and children of surgeons and apothecaries in this city and county, and indigent members of the profession, was instituted in the year 1786, and is under the direction of a patron, president, two vice-presidents, treasurer, secretary, and three trustees. The yearly meeting is held on the Wednesday nearest the full moon in May, at Norwich and Swaffham alternately.

THE SOCIETY OF UNIVERSAL GOOD-WILL,

For the relief of poor foreigners, who, as such, are not entitled to any relief from the parish laws of this country. The number of persons who have been relieved by this society amounts to upwards of 2605 at the present time. The directors of this

society are a governor, deputy-governor, president, vice-president, secretary, and steward.

AMICABLE SOCIETY OF ATTORNEYS,

Instituted in January, 1784, for the relief and benefit of the widows and children of attorneys, resident in Norwich and Norfolk, being subscribers to the fund. A treasurer and secretary are appointed to the society, and the meetings are held at the White Swan, on the first Monday in April and October. The subscription is one guinea per annum.

Regular Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, with the dates of their Constitution:—

No. 16. White Swan, opposite St. Peter's church—first Wednesday in the month. May 11, 1724.

41. King's Head, Market-place—second Friday. Do not meet. May 11, 1736.

78. Angel, Market-place—second Friday. Do not meet. Jan. 5, 1748.

80. Bull, Magdalen-street—first Tuesday. Jan. 5, 1749.

99. Faithful Lodge, Moon and Stars, St. Michael's Coslany—third Tuesday. Nov. 20, 1753.

105. Castle, Castle Ditches—second Thursday. Do not meet. May 13, 1757.

120. Wounded Heart, Upper Market—fourth Tuesday. Sept. 16, 1766.

133. Lodge of Friendship, Rose, St. Augustine's—second Wednesday.

166. King's Head, Magdalen-street—first Monday. A. M.

192. Union Lodge, Gate-house tavern, Tombland—last Friday. Feb. 11, 1766.

194. Lodge of Union, Angel, St. Stephen's—second Sunday and fourth Monday. A. M.

563. Norwich Théatrical Lodge, green room, at the theatre-royal—second Friday. June 26, 1797.

Royal Arch Mason Templars, Knight Templars, and Grand Chapter of Harodim, is kept at the Gate-house tavern, Tombland. The times of holding the chapters are uncertain, being fixed by the principals.

N. B. For correct lists of the names of all the members of the corporation, of the church, and of the several last-mentioned societies, see the Norwich and Norfolk Annual Memorandum Book, printed and sold by Bacon, Kinnebrook, and Co. Norwich.

A Calendar of Public Remarkable Days observed in the City of Norwich.

FIXED DAYS.

Jan. 1. New year's day, Alderman Fawcett's commemoration sermon at St. Michael's Coslany—the corporation attend.

6. The epiphany, Alderman Thomas Anguish's commemoration sermon at St. Edmund's—the corporation, and children of both hospitals attend: if not on a Sunday, generally observed the Sunday following.

18. The queen's birth-day observed—ringing of bells, &c.

30. King Charles I. martyrdom.

24. St. Matthias, quarterly assembly of the corporation, freemen admitted and sworn.

May 1. St. Philip and James, mayor of Norwich elected.

3. Invention of the cross, quarterly assembly of the corporation, common council sworn.

29. King Charles II. restoration, corporation attend divine service at the cathedral, the mayor and one of the sheriffs give public dinners.

June 4. The king's birth-day, the corporation go in procession to the cathedral, public dinners given by the mayor and one of the sheriffs.

Aug. 2. Magdalen fair.

12. The Prince of Wales' birth-day.

Sept. 21. St. Matthew, quarterly assembly of the corporation.

22. The king's coronation.

29. Michaelmas day, sheriffs of Norwich sworn.

Oct. 17. St. Faith's fair.

25. The king's accession, the corporation attend divine service at the cathedral, public dinners given by the mayor and one of the sheriffs.

Nov. 5. Gunpowder treason, the corporation attend divine service at the cathedral, public dinners given by the mayor and one of the sheriffs.

Dec. 25. Christmas day, the corporation attend divine service at St. Peter's Mancroft—the church elegantly illuminated.

MOVEABLE DAYS.

First Wednesday in every month, the court of guardians sit.

Every fourth Wednesday, Norfolk county court.

Friday before the first Sunday in every month, Mr. Hall's sacramental lecture at the four principal parish churches.

Tuesday in Sessions' week, Norwich sessions, Wednesday in ditto, Norfolk sessions, balls at the assembly-house.

General fast days by proclamation, observed by shutting shops, &c. the corporation attend divine service at the cathedral.

Quinquagesima Sunday, charity sermon at the cathedral.

The six Sundays in Lent and the five Sundays after Easter, charity sermons at the principal parish churches.

The fifth week in Lent, Monday, common-council in Conisford ward elected; Tuesday, common council of Mancroft ward elected; Wednesday, common council in Wymer ward elected; Thursday, common council in the Northern ward elected.

Thursday before Easter, Tombland fair.

Good Friday, observed by shutting shops, &c. charity sermon at St. Peter's Mancroft.

Monday and Tuesday in Easter week, churchwardens, overseer and commissioners of the pavement elected, Bishopsgate fair.

Wednesday in Easter week, Spital sermon at St. Helen's—the corporation, with the hospitalmen, women, girls, and boys attend.

Rogation week, parishes perambulate their boundaries; the corporation sometimes perambulate the boundary of the city and liberty.

Ascension day, Archbishop Parker's commemoration sermon at St. Clement's—the corporation attend.

Monday and Tuesday in Whitsun week, Bishopsgate fair.

Monday before the 22d of June, quarterly assembly of the corporation, officers of the corporation elected.

Tuesday before the 23d of June, (guild day) a grand procession of the corporation to the cathedral, where the guild sermon is preached and a

Latin oration delivered; the mayor sworn at guildhall, the mayor's feast at St. Andrew's hall; in the evening a ball at the assembly-house.

Day next the guild, officers of the corporation and constables sworn.

The first Sunday in August, Sir John Pettus's commemoration sermon at St. Simon and Jude—the corporation attend.

Assize week. First day, (Monday or Tuesday) the judges on the circuit, met and attended by the high sheriff of the county and the sheriffs of the city, open the several commissions.

The second day, (Tuesday or Wednesday) the assize sermon preached at the cathedral; after which the business of the assize commences.

Thursday, the anniversary sermon at the cathedral for the support of the Norfolk and Norwich hospital—a grand performance of sacred music; there is a ball at the assembly-house, and the theatre royal is open; public breakfasting at the gardens in the morning, with concerts and fireworks in the evening.

Last Tuesday in August, sheriff of Norwich elected.

Friday after St. Simon and Jude, Lady Suckling's commemoration sermon at St. Andrew's—the corporation attend.

The Sunday next following, Sir John Suckling's commemoration sermon at St. Andrew's—the corporation attend.

The Sunday before St. Thomas, Alderman Thomas Codd's commemoration sermon at St. Peter Permoungergate—the corporation attend.

Great Wards.

Small Wards.

Churches.

Foundations.

Present Patrons.

South Conisford	{ St. Peter South-gate St. Etheldred }	{ Rectory Perpetual Curacy }	{ By the Inhabitants, before 1217 Before 1307 }	{ Bishop of Norwich Corporation }
North Conisford	St. Julian	Rectory	Before the Conquest	Lord of the Manor of Carrow
	St. Peter Per-moungate	{ Perpetual Curacy }	{ By Roger Bigot, 1100 }	{ Dean and Chapter }
	St. John Tim-berhill	{ Perpetual Curacy }	Uncertain	Dean and Chapter
	St. Michael at Thorn	{ Donative }	Before the Conquest	Lord and Lady Suffield
Ber-street	St. John Sepulchre	{ Perpetual Curacy }	{ Before 1091 }	{ Dean and Chapter }
	All Saints	Rectory	{ By King Stephen, 1140 }	{ Lord of the Manor of Carrow }
Hamlets	{ Carrow Trowse Mill-gate Bracondale Lakenham }	{ St. John Baptist and all Saints }	{ Perpetual Curacy }	{ Uncertain }

<i>Great Wards.</i>	<i>Small Wards.</i>	<i>Churches.</i>	<i>Foundations.</i>	<i>Present Patrons.</i>
MANCROFT.	<div> <div>Hamlets</div> <div> <div>Eaton</div> <div>Earlham</div> </div> </div>	St. Stephen	Before the Conquest	Dean and Chapter
		St. Peter at Mancroft	By Ralpho de Waieat at the Conquest	Parishioners
		St. Giles	By Elwyn Priest, at the Conquest	Dean and Chapter
		St. Andrew	Uncertain	Dean and Chapter
		St. Mary	Uncertain	Heirs of Rd. Lubbock, Esq.
WYMER.	<div> <div>West Wymer</div> <div>Hamlet—Heigham</div> </div>	St. Benedict	Before 1160	Parishioners
		St. Swithin	Before 1200	Bishop of Norwich
		St. Margaret	Uncertain	Bishop of Norwich
		St. Lawrence	1038	Crown
		St. Gregory	Before 1200	Dean and Chapter
		St. Bartholomew	Before the Conquest	Bishop of Norwich

WYMER CONTINUED.							
Middle Wymer		{ St. John at Mad- dermarket }	Rectory	Before the Conquest	New-college, Oxford		
		{ St. Andrew }	Donative	Before the Conquest	Parishioners		
		{ St. Michael at Plea }	Rectory	Uncertain	{ Lords of the Manors of Horsford and Sprows- ton alternately }		
East Wymer		{ St. Peter at Hun- gate }	Rectory	Uncertain	Bishop of Norwich		
		{ St. George at Tombland }	Rectory	Before 1350	Bishop of Ely		
		{ St. Simon and Jude }	Rectory	{ Long before the Conquest }	Bishop of Norwich		
		{ St. Martin at Palace }	Donative	{ Long before the Conquest }	Dean and Chapter		
		{ St. Helen }	{ Perpetual Curacy }	{ Bishop Suffield, 1249 }	Corporation		
Coslany		{ St. Michael at Coslany }	Rectory	Uncertain	{ Gonville and Caius-col- lege, Cambridge }		
		{ St. Mary at Cos- lany }	Donative	1330	Marquis Townshend		
		{ St. Martin at Oak }	{ Perpetual Curacy }	Uncertain	Dean and Chapter		
NORTHERN.							

Great Wards.

Small Wards.

Churches.

Foundations.

Present Patrons.

{	Colegate	{	St. George at	{	Perpetual	{	Before 1400	{	Dean and Chapter
			Colegate		Curacy				
			St. Augustine		Donative		Before 1220		Dean and Chapter
			St. Clement		Rectory		Long before the Conquest		Gonville and Caius-college, Cambridge
			St. Saviour		Donative		Before 1170		Dean and Chapter
{	Eye-bridge	{	St. Paul	{	Perpetual	{	Bishop Eborard and Prior Ingulf, 1123	{	Dean and Chapter
			St. Edmund		Curacy				
			St. James		Rectory		About 1150		A. H. Beckwith, Esq.
{	Hamlet—Pockthorpe..	{	Annexed to do.	{	Perpetual	{	At the Conquest	{	Dean and Chapter
					Curacy				

EXEMPT LIBERTIES.

{	Liberty of the Close ..	{	Holy Trinity	{	Cathedral	{	Bishop Herbert,	{	Crown
			Chapel of St. Luke		Church		1096		
{	Liberty of the Castle ..	{	Chapel of St. Nicholas	{	Chaplain-ship	{	King Anna, about 700	{	County Justices.

Dean and Chapter



DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

A VIEW of NORWICH,

Taken from the North-west, at the distance of about two miles.

In the fore-ground is seen the river Wensum, gliding gently through a rich tract of verdant meadow land, though not navigable on this side of the city, which is beheld rising on the hills, receding from the banks of the stream, and forming an amphitheatre of about three miles circuit. Nearest the eye stands Heigham hall, with the parish church, to the South-west of which the city adjoins; in the lower ground is a portion of the ruins of the walls, flanked with the remains of several towers; above them rise the lofty towers of St. Giles, St. Peter Mancroft, and several others: the castle, with its appendages, close this part of the prospect, where the fine flat country, on the other side of the town, is just visible. More to the East rises the upper part of the town, but the prospect is too distant to admit of the discrimination of distinct buildings.

A SOUTH PROSPECT of the CITY.

This view is taken from the scite of Carrow Abbey, and affords a prospect of the cathedral, the castle, and several of the parish churches. In the fore-ground is the river Wensum, navigable for barges of burden; the channel passing between the two towers, where the old toll-boom formerly crossed it, and is seen winding past King-street, on the South side of the city; on the rising ground, North of which, the city is built.

A VIEW of the MARKET-PLACE,

Taken from the North-east corner, at the entrance of Cockey-lane.

St. Peter's Mancroft church is seen behind the buildings which form the West side of the market; to the left-hand hangs the sign of the King's Head, late the first inn in this city, but now taken down to give entrance to Davey-place. The view is open to the entrance of Briggs's-lane, at the South end of the market.

The SOUTH-WEST PROSPECT of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

This view shews the whole of that ancient and venerable structure, and is purposely divested of the adjacent houses.

The SOUTH-EAST PROSPECT of the CASTLE.

The noble bridge, with the arch, is full in view, with the new gaol adjoining to the East side of the castle; behind which is seen the shire-hall, adjoining to the North side. This plate is designed to perpetuate the appearance of the hill and ditch before it was encompassed with the beautiful palisade which now surrounds it. The ditch formerly laid open, but when it was divided and allotted to different occupiers, it became necessary to inclose it with a paling, exactly as it here appears.

BACON, KINNEBROOK, AND CO.
PRINTERS, NORWICH.









